

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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## WINTER WORK IN ORCHARDS.

It is a good time now in winter, to range the orchard, and examine the condition of the trees, and determine the amount of pruning they require. We have read sundry elaborate essays and discussions as to the best time of the year for doing this important work. If one could always command his time alike, this question would be of more consequence than it is, inasmuch as the most favorable time for the benefit of the tree should be embraced. From long observation, we believe that from the first opening of the leaf-bud to the falling of the blossom, is the best time to prune fruit trees. The sap is then in full flow, new bark forms rapidly under the old bark at the point of amputation, and in a year or two—dependent on the size of the branch cut off and the vigor of the tree—the wound is healed, and a smooth and healthy bark covers it.

Presuming, however, that every one cannot so command his time, particularly the farmer, who is most busy in the months of April, May, and June, when his plowing and planting must be done, we can only reiterate the advice of the clergyman to his parishioners, who asked him when was the best time to prune their trees? "When your tools are sharp," was the reply. So, entirely coinciding with our clerical friend, we shall assume that if not already done, the fine saw (orchards should never be cut by a coarse one) be at once filed, the pruning-knife be ground, and the work commenced. It will be well for every manager of a young orchard to know that the proper starting of the branches of the tree at first, will save much labor in the future pruning, besides pushing the growth of the branches in the right direction. If a tree have six leading branches instead of three, which is the proper number, and quite enough, each of the six, making equal growth, will, of course, be only half the size of either of the three. Besides the growth of the three superfluous branches robbing the three necessary ones, they actually interfere with their bearing, and if the tree be intended to produce at all, they must be ultimately cut away, and thus all this expenditure of sap and time is lost, and the root impoverished in providing for so much worthless wood; therefore it is of the highest consequence that young trees be properly and timely pruned.

In young orchard trees, it is important, also, that pruning be so done as to give a vigorous growing direction to the branches. Early bear-

ing in young trees is of little consequence compared with a wholesome and substantial growth. The bearing will take care of itself, and be all the more abundant in its own proper time. So prune as to spread the top equally as possible all over, and cut out such limbs as incline to chafe each other. If the variety of the tree be peculiar in its formation of top, do not thwart its natural inclination, by striving to torture it into some other shape; but let it take its own course mainly, correcting only, as it goes along, the *vices* of its habits, if any it have. All efforts to counteract nature in such things are worse than useless. The more its natural habit is combatted, the more deformed will it become in its constant effort at persisting in it. Applications to the cuts in young trees are of little consequence. Those of an inch or two in diameter, in vigorous trees, are soon healed by the new bark, and although sundry remedies or plasters have been recommended, some of which we have used, their benefits have not been very apparent. In aged trees, with large cuts, protection is important. A salve of the same ingredients as grafting-wax, only in different proportions, say a quart of linseed oil to a pound of rosin, and a half pound of beeswax, boiled thoroughly down together, and applied with a brush, in a state just liquid enough to run like common paste, is perhaps the best of any other. The merest coating will do, as its only office is to exclude the air. This may also be applied to small cuts on young trees, if preferred. Gum Shellac, dissolved in alcohol to the consistence of cream will also answer, but is hardly so lasting as the other.

Another important thing in young trees is, that they be kept straight. Prevailing winds in nearly all parts of our country are apt to give trees a lean in one direction. So much so have we seen whole orchards, that they had lost all correct shape, and bid fair in a few years to be entirely prostrated by the continual heaving of the wind at their tops. This is easily remedied by staking the young trees when first set, thus keeping them in an upright condition till they get well established in the soil. When trees have grown to the size of one's wrist, stakes do little good, the tree being more apt to draw over the stake by the inclination of the winds, than the stake is to hold up the tree. In this emergency the tree should be crutched. We have remedied the leaning of several hundred of our trees in this way. In the winter—this is the best time—go to the woods, and cut crutches, or forked saplings, twelve to sixteen, or even eighteen feet long, if the trees to be corrected are of any considerable size, and bring them to the orchard. When the leaves begin to open, bend the tree up into the wind from its leaning

side, say 10° beyond a perpendicular, so that it shall lean *into* the wind instead of its previous position, then plant the foot of your crutch—which should be bluntly pointed, so as to give it a firm hold in the ground—at a very obtuse angle from the body, and just below one of the leading branches, the crutch receiving the body, and the branch above holding it from sliding up. This obtuse angle and long leg of the crutch gives it a more direct bearing against the tree, and holds it in place better than a short one. Before finally adjusting the crutch to its place, lay a piece of sod, or a pad of straw, or barn litter, broken flax, or any other soft substance between the tree and the fork of the crutch, and the work is done. If the leaning be so bad that to throw the tree back to the angle above named, prove too violent an effort at once, do it so far back as it will work easily, and two months afterwards it will go up to the point required. The growth of one season, if a thrifty one, will usually put the tree in this new position so that it will remain, or only come back to a perpendicular; but if at the return of another spring it discovers a tendency to lean again, the crutch should be repeated. At the fall of the leaf the crutch may be removed and housed, for another year, if required. Great additional value may be given to orchards by early attention to these items, and years of life added by the application of a comparatively small amount of labor at the proper times and seasons.

## WINTER FORAGE.—SHELTER FOR STOCK.

PASSING a very considerable farm a few days since, the barn of which was close by, and its yard adjoining the highway, we saw large quantities of fine, bright straw scattered about the yard, over which some twenty head of cattle, and colts, and perhaps as many pigs were treading and nosing it about; the cattle and colts now and then nibbling up a mouthful, while the pigs only trod it under foot and spoiled it, hunting for the stray kernel or two of grain left in it. Musing as we afterwards passed along, we thought what a stirring sermon might be drawn from such a text. Hay at that barn was worth fifteen dollars a ton, and this straw thus thrown away, and of which the stock did not eat a fifth part, was worth half as much in the market. With the aid of a horse-power cutter, the straw could be cut for a dollar a ton, labor, wear and tear of machinery, and interest included. Five bushels of common mill-feed, worth at the highest, 20 cents a bushel—another dollar—would make that straw, mixed with it and wet with a little water, as palatable as the best of hay to the stock—either horses, cattle, or sheep—and thus fed, the same quan-

tity would be quite as beneficial to them. It is needless to say, that the manure made by the straw so expended, would be worth five times as much as that made by the same straw rotting in the yard, and exhaling its gases away in the sun. Here is straw, thus treated, at a cost of two dollars a ton, serving the purpose of hay at fifteen, and one ton of hay sold, will furnish the mill-feed for fifteen tons of straw. Now, this is an instance in which a farmer can dispose of hay, or a part of it, to the enrichment of his farm, by consuming the coarse fodder, instead of wasting it.

For several years past we have been in the habit of consuming every thing in the shape of straw—even to that of beans and buckwheat—which the farm produced, together with the coarsest grass from the marsh. Cut in the machine, with a little mill-feed, all horses, cattle, and sheep, will eat it in preference to the best of English hay, and, in equal quantity, thrive better upon it. There is one argument in favor of hay cutting, that most people do not appear at all to consider. That is, the labor of grinding and ruminating the long feed by the animal consuming it, over that of the cut-feed. A creature will eat and put into its stomach twenty pounds of cut-feed in one-third the time it will do twenty pounds of uncut hay, straw, or stalks. Straw, from its hard, dry, and tasteless quality, if confined to it, stock will scarcely eat at all, hunger only driving them to it; and corn stalks must be very fresh, and well cured, to be inviting food. Even the best hay is better and more palatable to stock when cut than uncut. The animal eats its cut food, lies down, rests, and ruminates the whole mass, in nearly the same time that it is eating the long hay, or straw. The expenditure of saliva, and of muscular strength in the latter is enormously greater than in the former, which waste of saliva and labor, an additional quantity of food must be taken to supply. Yet this is scarcely ever thought of by the farmer. It would appear, by the almost universal practice over the country, that time expended in feeding stock is considered as next to being lost, by the manner in which the forage is thrown out, and the mean appearance of the cattle consuming it.

Wherever hay is worth seven dollars a ton, and mangers are provided to feed it in, it will pay for cutting up for cattle. Good hay needs no meal on it, except for fattening animals, and for these we would always recommend it. Finely cut hay, passing into the stomach with the meal, expands the glands of the digestive organs, fills out their various parts, and invigorates their action. The nearer the state of their food can be kept to a natural course of feeding, provided it be sufficiently nutritious, the more rapidly will the animal take on flesh, and the higher its health. Indeed, we are quite satisfied from observation and practical experience, that taking the country together, one-third of the winter forage is absolutely lost in the general heedlessness with which it is expended, and not a spoonful more of manure saved in consequence of this enormous waste.

DOUBLE PUN.—A clergyman had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired

a friend. "They appeared both *annie-mated* and *bennie-fitted*," was the ready reply.

#### NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Fifth Conversational Meeting.* Mr. J. C. PARSONS in the chair.

M. VICTOR MOTSCHULSKY, Commissioner from St. Petersburg to the World's Fair, presented several packets of Melon and Cucumber seeds, to be disposed of by the Society.

The Cultivation of the Camellia was the subject for discussion. Propagation having been disposed of, the proper soil and manure was taken up.

D. BOLL. I use a soil composed of two-thirds fresh loam, with one-third *rock mold*; that is, decayed leaves, weeds, and other vegetable matter, similar to what is commonly called leaf mold. I add a little coarse sand or charcoal, the latter is not absolutely necessary. This compost has succeeded well with me. In other sections of the country experienced cultivators are equally successful with a soil entirely loam. Such a soil I should consider too heavy for us in this latitude, though it may suit Philadelphia. Loam, mixed with black soil, is more porous and not liable to rot the roots which are easily injured in this way. Black soil is more used in Europe than in this country. With regard to manures I advise that very little of any kind be used, the less the better. I prefer cow manure and horn-shavings dissolved and applied in a liquid state, in small quantities and in the growing season. I use none in the dormant season. Guano is applied by some; I would not risk its use. One of the choicest collections in the country, once the admiration of all who beheld them, has been destroyed by using it injudiciously. I never apply it and have no desire to do so.

M. MOTSCHULSKY. A similar result followed its use in Germany.

D. BOLL. Red spider is the greatest pest of Camellia growers; it is more destructive in this country than in Europe. If not checked it soon destroys the foliage, changing it to a red-dish-brown color. I syringe the plants and then sprinkle flower of sulphur, which destroys them. Sulphur, I think, has also a beneficial effect on the soil; I often scatter a portion over the surface of the pots, and it is washed into the soil by the water.

P. B. MEAD. It would not become me to differ with so experienced a cultivator as Mr. BOLL. I will state the compost I use for my Camellias. Four parts rotted sod not fully decomposed, in such a state that it will break easily, and may be passed through a coarse sieve, two parts humus or vegetable mold, one part manure, and one charcoal or sand. The manure stimulates the growth of the young plant. I also use a little artificial manure, generally guano, but with caution, I dissolve it, and when it settles use the clear liquid. In potting I leave space on the surface of the soil for just so much water as will wet the ball without any passing out at the bottom.

D. BOLL. At what season do you use guano?

P. B. MEAD. When the buds are about two-thirds swelled, to assist in expanding them. I do not use it in the growing season, as it would stimulate the growth of wood.

A. REED agreed with what had been said as to soil and manure, and made some remarks upon the state of the roots of some plants, and

the deceitful appearance of the top, when compared with the quantity of roots attached. He spoke of the injury sustained by impure air in causing the buds to drop, and the difficulty experienced by florists from the necessity of crowding the plants too much, which spoiled their shape.

D. BOLL. Half the roots are sometimes rotted and yet they are not cut off, and the plant is *overpotted*. The roots should be closely examined, and the decayed portion removed. The soil should then be washed from about the remainder, in a tub of water, and placed in a pot of fresh soil. Sudden changes of temperature cause the buds to drop. The Camellia will stand a great degree of cold; a plant of the Single Red has stood out in my garden for the last four years, blooming freely each spring. I believe double varieties would also prove hardy if well protected from the sun in summer.

The sun injures them more than frost. In a northern aspect, by a wall or other protection, they would stand well and bloom freely if shaded, and the ground drained properly.

C. MORE stated that by using more black mold, he could produce a greater bloom, from small plants, and it was an object with commercial growers to keep the plants small, for want of house room.

P. B. MEAD. I consider a northern aspect, which is generally recommended by writers, the very worst. I have seen much healthier specimens grown in those exposed to the south and east. This is the case with Caleb Cope's collection; his Camellias appeared to me in a worse condition than any other plants in his collection. The house has a northern exposure. The advantage of the morning sun is very great, and for that reason an eastern exposure is preferable, or even a southern, if the glass is coated with white lead and linseed oil. There is a great diversity of opinion as to summer treatment of the Camellia; some prefer keeping their plants housed, and I agree with them; others advocate placing them out doors. By keeping them in the house they flower earlier, and there is less trouble in attending to them. Out doors they are exposed to sudden changes, heavy rains, and other unfavorable circumstances.

D. BOLL. I differ entirely with Mr. MEAD on this point.

I have invariably placed my plants out doors in the summer, in a proper situation, and they have done well. Their foliage is vigorous and healthy; the buds stronger and more numerous. They must, of course, be attended to, and protected from heavy rains.

This branch of the subject created some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. REED, SUTTLE, BOLL and MEAD.

The Azalea was chosen as the next plant for discussion.

Mr. WILSON G. HUNT suggested that the meetings should not be held so frequently; they would then be better attended. This was concurred in by the majority of those present.

The Chair thought the press had not given sufficient publicity to their proceedings, but admitted that it was because they were not well attended, so as to make them of sufficient interest to the public.

The next Conversational Meeting will be held on the 20th of February.

## CYCLE OF GOOD AND BAD CROPS.

THE article given below, from a recent number of the *Scotsman*, will be read with interest by every inquiring, investigating farmer. The theories advanced are new, and as yet are only theories, but we must confess they have some plausibility. It will be seen that for thirty-seven years past, there have been successive periods of four and five years of alternate good and bad crops; and that science sheds a glimmering ray of light upon the cause of these periodic variations. It will also be seen, that, if the theory proposed prove a correct one, we have just entered upon a four or five years course of poor crops generally over the globe; and consequently a season of corresponding high prices. The article is as follows:

The "uncertainty of the weather" has been a subject of complaint to the husbandman from time immemorial. Science has shown, however, that law and order prevail in many phenomena once deemed to be under the blind dominion of chance, and ingenious men have indulged the hope that a key might yet be found to the irregularity of the seasons—not that we shall be able to prognosticate whether any particular day or week will be foul or fair, but that we may have rational grounds for expecting a good season or a bad one, or a series of good or bad seasons. Intelligent farmers generally believe that a course of abundant crops is pretty sure to be followed by a course of deficient ones; but whether the cycle of good and bad crops is of a determinate or a variable length, and if determinate, how many years are required to complete it, are points upon which opinions differ widely, and certainty is perhaps despaired of.

A paper read a few days ago by M. BECQUEREL to the Academy of Sciences, on the culture of wheat in France, supplies statistical facts of some value bearing on this subject. They show that there is a periodicity in the recurrence of good and bad harvests; that five or six years of abundance, and five or six of scarcity, follow each other pretty regularly. From want of capital and enterprise, and good means of internal communication, the French are more dependent on their own harvests than we are in this country, and the difference between a good and a bad year telling more strongly on their markets, serves better to test the influence of the seasons. M. BECQUEREL quotes from Count Hugo the following table of the average price of wheat for all France:

	Francs	Shillings
	per hect.	per qr.
1816 to 1821—period of scarcity.....	23.66	54s. 5d.
1822 to 1827—period of abundance.....	15.80	36s. 4d.
1828 to 1833—period of scarcity.....	22.00	50s. 7d.
1833 to 1837—period of abundance.....	16.16	37s. 2d.
1838 to 1842—mixed period.....	20.31	46s. 8d.
1843 to 1847—period of scarcity.....	25.68	59s. 0d.
1848 to 1852—period of abundance.....	16.68	38s. 4d.

We arrive at a similar result by comparing the imports and exports of wheat, and taking the excess of the one over the other:

	Hectolitres.
Scarcity...1816 to 1821....Excess of Imports...	6,247,000
Plenty...1822 to 1827...." Exports...	1,258,000
Scarcity...1828 to 1833...." Imports...	9,528,000
Plenty...1833 to 1837...." Exports...	944,000
Mixed...1838 to 1842...." Imports...	1,126,000
Scarcity...1843 to 1847...." Imports...	18,697,000
Plenty...1848 to 1852...." Exports...	13,188,000

The hectolitre contains 22 imperial gallons, or three hectolitres are a trifle more than a quarter, (490 lbs.) It will be observed that the importation of wheat in France, in years of scarcity, is very small when compared with ours. Thus, in the period from 1843 to 1847, while wheat averaged 59s.—a very high price in that country—the whole imports in the five years were only 20,161,000 hectolitres, from which, deducting 1,164,000 of exports, there remained for consumption only 18,697,000, or 6,400,000 qrs. In the period of scarcity, from 1816 to 1821, when the price was 54s. 5d., the imports were only 6,247,000 hectolitres in six years, or about 345,000 qrs. annually.

The five years from 1847 to 1852 were years of abundance both in France and Britain. Supposing, then, that the change takes place quinquennially, we should now be at the commencement of a period of scarcity, and that the present year fulfils this character is manifest from the state of the markets on both sides of the Channel. The French average for the first two weeks of November, as given in the *Moniteur* a few days ago, was 29.97 per hect, or 68s. 11d. per qr.—a famine price in France; and the British average for the whole of November was 71s. 1d., marking rather severe dearth. It is, therefore, a question of some importance, whether we are to regard the present deficient crop as a pure "casualty," an evil which an opposite casualty the next year's abundance may redeem, or as the first of a series of bad crops. In our opinion, the hypothesis of a five years' cycle, embracing the latter conclusion, though not established beyond challenge, has a sufficient probability to render it worthy of entering into the calculations of farmers, corn merchants, contractors for public works, and even ministers of state.

A hypothesis offered to explain anomalous or seemingly discordant physical facts is more readily accepted when we can trace in it the operation of some physical cause. In the *Scotsman* of the 6th of September, 1845, we gave an account of a memoir published by Schwabe, a German astronomer, on the spots of the sun, in which he maintained their periodicity, that they increased for a certain term, then diminished for an equal term, and that the interval between the maximum and minimum was about five years, so that the cycle was completed in about ten. This conclusion rested on the observations of 18 years, which (as Colonel Sabine informed the British Association at Belfast) have been since extended to twenty-six years, and with the same result. Now, as the light and heat of the sun are obviously essential to the success of grain crops, it occurred to Gautier, a French or Swiss man of science, to compare Schwabe's cycle of the solar spots with the results of the harvests in France, as shown by the price of corn; and he found that, taking the years in groups, to eliminate accidental influences, those in which the sun had few or no spots coincided with years of abundance, and those in which the spots were numerous with years of scarcity. We have here, then, a glimpse of a physical cause to account for these alternating periods of scarcity and plenty, which experience has forced upon the attention of our farmers. It is true that the spots of the sun cover but a very small portion of his surface at any time, but the decrement of heat in a bad year is also small compared with the whole quantity which the earth receives from the sun; and it is not improbable that, besides causing a direct loss of light and heat proportioned to their size, spots when abundant may indicate a general enfeeblement of the heating and illuminating power of the whole surface of the sun.

The progress of science is constantly adding to our knowledge of the latent ties which connect the most distant parts of nature. Those minute deviations from the normal position of the magnetic needle, called its diurnal variation, were discovered a hundred years ago, and gave plain indications of solar influence. It was only known within these few years that these variations were themselves subject to variation—were greater in some years than in others—and that another class of phenomena, called "magnetic storms," sudden and seemingly unaccountable disturbances of the needle, disclosed themselves. It is now found that these are periodical also. To use the words of Colonel Sabine, "there is a periodical variation or inequality affecting alike the magnitude of the diurnal variation, and the magnitude and frequency of the disturbances of storms, and the cycle or period of the inequality appears to extend about ten of our years, the maximum and minimum being separated by an interval of about five years." Perhaps by-and-by the hopes and prospects of

the husbandman may be read in the vibrations of the compass?

## Comparative Value of Crops as Food for Milch Cows.

THE following report to the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, comes to us endorsed as "A matter-of-fact document," by some friend whose initials we could not clearly make out. The facts, however, speak for themselves, and the name of the writer is, we think, a sufficient guarantee for their reliability. The report is well worthy of a careful perusal. We have made several corrections which seemed to be needed in the copy received. With these corrections the report is as follows:

The Committee on the Comparative Value of Crops as Food for Cattle, have received no statement respecting this subject for the past two years. Being Chairman of that Committee, I have often been requested by several members of the Society, to give the result of my experience. I feel extremely reluctant in so doing, not because I am not fully satisfied by that result, but because it differs so much from that of able and distinguished agriculturists in other parts of the State. Nevertheless, if this communication should stimulate others to make further experiments, so that we can arrive at the true value of the different kinds of food for cattle, although they may differ much from my own, I shall feel fully compensated for contributing the following.

In the spring of 1850, I sowed forty-two square rods of land to carrots, on which corn was raised for fodder the year previous, plowing in two cords of well-rotted stable manure. There were sixteen young apple trees growing on the land, which had been set three years; the soil a black, strong loam—the yield was one hundred and fifty-six bushels.

January 1st, 1851, I purchased twelve new milch cows and commenced selling my milk. After the first two weeks, my son observed that he did not have milk enough for his customers by about three gallons per day, and that I had better buy more cows—but, believing as I did at that time, I could easily increase the milk of my present number one quart each per day, by feeding with carrots, I accordingly ordered the man who tended the stock to commence the next morning, (January 15th,) to give two and one-half bushels of carrots to the twelve cows, morning and night, for the next seven days. I then inquired of my son how much the cows had increased, and to my surprise, his answer was, not quite two gallons for the week. I then resolved to attend to the feeding myself, and fed the next seven days with hay only. The result was no diminution. I then fed with carrots as before, the next seven days, and there was less than one gallon increase. I continued the same feed alternately for the next four weeks ending March 12th; during which time the cows fell off some in their milk, but not more than one gallon when fed on hay only, than when carrots were added. The hay used during the trial was first quality English hay, with a small foddering of salt hay in the morning. I continued feeding the same kind of hay night and morning, giving at noon as much rowen hay as they would eat in thirty to forty minutes, which increased the milk more than one quart to each cow daily for the next four weeks. By this time I was fully satisfied it would not pay to raise carrots for milch cows, and that I would try some other method.

In April, 1851, I prepared and sowed the same piece of land with onions, where carrots grew the year previous, using the same quantity of manure. The yield was one hundred and sixty-eight bushels, which I sold for forty-seven cents per bushel, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and ninety-six cents. In November following I bought four tons of shorts in Boston, at nineteen dollars per ton—freight to Bradford one dollar and forty-five cents per ton, making

eighty-one dollars and eighty cents, or two dollars and eighty-six cents more than the onions brought. I then had four tons, or about four hundred bushels of shorts, costing but two dollars and eighty-six cents more than the one hundred and fifty-six bushels of carrots. I think the labor was no more to raise the onions than the carrots, and the labor less to feed the cows with shorts than with carrots.

December 1st, 1851, I commenced giving my cows from four to eight quarts of shorts each per day, and continued through the winter, except eight days in February I left off feeding four cows with shorts that had been having eighteen quarts per day, and measured the milk the first four days. I found they decreased on an average, three pints each per day. The next four days I fed them with about an equal quantity of rowen and coarse hay, which increased the milk full up to the quantity when fed with shorts.

The next experiment I commenced December 25th, 1852, by selecting three of my best cows as nearly equal in size, condition, and goodness as I could.

No. 1, eight years old, dropped her calf Nov. 25.  
No. 2, nine " " " " " "  
No. 3, eight " " " " " " Dec. 2d.

I continued the experiment eight weeks, giving to each cow the same money's worth of the different kinds of feed by weight as the same cost at the time, viz: Shorts, twenty-six dollars per ton—Oil meal, thirty dollars per ton—Indian meal, eighty cents per bushel of fifty lbs.—Rye meal, one dollar per bushel of fifty lbs.—giving to each cow fifty-two and a half cents worth per week, seven and one-half cents per day.

The first week forty-two lbs. of shorts were weighed for each cow, and fed night and morning, being about four and one-half quarts each time, wet with six quarts of water, two hours before feeding. (Beer measure is used for the milk.)

No. 1 gave in the seven days	82½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	78½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	79 "

Total, 239½ qts.

Second week, thirty-five lbs. of oil meal were weighed for each cow, wet and fed same as the shorts, being about four qts. per day.

No. 1 gave in seven days	87½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	81½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	82½ "

Total, 251½ qts.

Third week, thirty-two lbs. thirteen ozs. of Indian meal were weighed for each cow, wet and fed the same, being about three qts. per day.

No. 1 gave in seven days	85 qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	84½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	84 "

Total, 253½ qts.

Fourth week, twenty-six and one-quarter lbs. of Rye meal were weighed for each cow, being about two and one-half quarts per day, wet and fed same as above.

No. 1 gave in seven days	81½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	83½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	78½ "

Total, 243½ qts.

Fifth week, thirty-five lbs. of shorts weighed and fed as before.

No. 1 gave in seven days	76½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	78½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	74 "

Total, 228½ qts.

Sixth week, forty-two lbs. of oil meal weighed and fed as before.

No. 1 gave in seven days	82 qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	84½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	81½ "

Total, 247½ qts.

Seventh week, thirty-two lbs. thirteen ozs. of Indian meal weighed and fed as before.

No. 1 gave in seven days	86½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	89½ "
No. 3 " " " " " "	84 "

Total, 260½ qts.

Eighth week, twenty-six and one-quarter lbs. of Rye meal weighed and fed as before.

No. 1 gave in seven days	78½ qts.
No. 2 " " " " " "	83 "
No. 3 " " " " " "	78½ "

Total, 240½ qts.

Three hundred and fifty pounds of English hay and seventy pounds of salt hay were weighed and fed to the cows each week. When the cows were fed on shorts and rye meal, the whole quantity was consumed. When fed on oil and Indian meal an average of fifty-eight pounds of English hay per week was not consumed.

Cost of feeding three cows two weeks	
on shorts,	\$3 15
750 lbs. English hay, 75 per hundred,	5 62
140 " Salt hay, 50 " " "	70
	9 47

Quantity of milk for the two weeks, 468½ qts.

Cost of feeding three cows two weeks	
on oil meal,	\$3 15
692 lbs. English hay, 75 per hundred,	5 18
140 " Salt hay, 50 " " "	70
	\$9 03

Quantity of milk for the two weeks, 499 qts.

Cost of feeding three cows two weeks	
on Indian meal,	\$3 15
692 lbs. English hay, 75 per hundred,	5 18
140 " Salt hay, 50 " " "	70
	\$9 03

Quantity of milk for the two weeks, 513½ qts.

Cost of feeding three cows two weeks	
on rye meal,	\$3 15
750 lbs. English hay, 75 per hundred,	5 62
140 " Salt hay, 50 " " "	70
	\$9 47

Quantity of milk for the two weeks, 484 qts.

It will be seen from the above experiment that Indian meal possesses the highest value for producing milk, differing, however, but little from oil meal.

Many farmers object to the free use of grain of any kind, believing such feed to be too stimulating. But my experience is otherwise. I have twelve cows which for the last five years have dropped their calves in the fall of the year, and have been fed during the winter and spring, till they went to pasture, with as much meal or shorts as were used in the above trials, and were uniformly in as good health and better condition than a like number that dropped their calves in the spring, and had no grain of any kind during the year.

It should have been stated above, that my cows are kept in a tight barn, sufficiently ventilated during the days and nights, except when they are turned out to water about nine o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M., when they remain out about twenty minutes each time.

WILLIAM F. PORTER, *Chairman.*

#### APPEARANCE OF TREES IN WINTER.

Continued from page 324.

THE horse-chestnut when divested of its leaves, is but a miserable-looking object, with its terminal branches resembling drumsticks, its primness without grace, and its amplitude without grandeur. Neither is it a very comely tree when covered with foliage, which is of an indifferent green, and without density. It is beautiful only while in blossom, when it is unsurpassed in its magnificent display of flowers, "which give it the appearance of an immense chandelier covered with innumerable

girandoles." The birds seldom build their nests in its branches, which are not sufficiently close to afford them protection. Its fruit, which is borne in great abundance, sustains neither beast nor bird, nor is it profitable to man. This may, therefore, very properly be regarded as an emblem of idleness and waste.

The chestnut may be compared advantageously with the elm and the oak in size, and resembles the latter in many of its habits. It spreads horizontally more than it runs up in height, and has all the grandeur that appertains to trees of this shape and size. The foliage of the chestnut is peculiarly elegant and graceful; and although it is not a weeping tree, its lower branches have a peculiar droop, not unlike that of the beech. On account of the value of the produce of this tree, there are more beautiful and perfect individuals, resembling park trees, to be found in this country, than of any other species, except the elm.

The beech, which is a classical tree, deserves rank with the most beautiful in our forest. Virgil applies the epithet "wide spreading" to this tree; but in our own land, as this species has never been chosen for ornamental purposes, we see those only which have lost their characteristics by growing in a crowded forest. I have never seen a perfect tree of this species, and am enabled to speak of its peculiarities of growth only by observing the outer side of those which are found growing on the edge of a wood. In these the peculiarity which would cause the term "wide-spreading" to be properly applied to them, is very apparent. One remarkable feature of this tree, and which renders it, even when divested of its foliage, a very beautiful object, is a singular sweep of its branches, especially in the lower part of the tree. As they extend, they first incline upward, then make a gradual bend downward, curving upward again at the extremity. Every small twig turns upward, forming a very elegant spray, which is still more attractive on account of the minuteness and density, as well as the neat arrangement of these terminal twigs, each pointed with the leaf buds, resembling little spears. A certain horizontal tendency of the lower branches of the beech tree causes it sometimes to exhibit a double head, or a dividing space between its upper and lower part. This appearance is produced by a kind of sucker growth of nearly horizontal branches, around and a little below the place where the trunk is sub-divided. The beech is distinguished for the deep and brilliant verdure of its leaves, no less than for their density and finely serrated forms. On account of the neglect which this tree has suffered from our predecessors, who never planted it for ornamental purposes, the present generation is condemned to behold the most beautiful of American trees almost entirely confined to the forest.

Those who think that sturdiness is incompatible with a drooping of the branches, have probably formed their opinion, by observing the aspect of the weeping-willow. In this beautiful and celebrated tree, the extreme slenderness of its terminal branches, combined with its almost linear foliage, destroy that majestic appearance which generally appertains to trees of large size. The weeping-willow, though resembling the elm in its outlines and in its drooping habit, is sub-divided in a different manner, as I have already remarked. Hence, except when in foliage, it has less graceful regularity than the elm. Other species of willow, whatever may be their size, are equally deficient in an appearance of sturdiness and strength. The willows are, for the most part, very graceful trees, and are pleasantly associated with lakes and water-courses, around whose borders they are frequently found.

The poplars, still more than the willows, which are an allied genus, are wanting in sturdiness, and their principal charm consists in the graceful and tremulous character of their foliage. Most of the species have a tendency to uprightness rather than spread in the direction

of their branches. They are likewise prone, like the coniferous ever-greens, to run up in a single stem to their summit, throwing out lateral branches instead of sub-dividing into branches of nearly equal size. Their general defect is a want of density, both in their branches and foliage, which is remarkable in the American aspen. The latter, however, exceeds all other native species in the beauty and tremulousness of its leaves, which are heart-shaped and smooth. The Italian poplar, once a favorite tree for avenues, may be said, in its general growth, to exhibit the pattern of its tribe, but it exceeds the other species in density of foliage. It seldom or never divides the main stem, except when trimmed, which runs up perpendicularly to a great height, surrounded by lateral branches given out at a very acute angle. Hence its form approaches that of an obelisk. Many of the poplars are remarkable for an agreeable balsamic fragrance, emitted when the tender leaves are bursting their hibernacles in spring.

The birches are a peculiar genus of trees. The small white birch exhibits the peculiarities of the Italian poplar, not only in the shape and tremulous habits of its leaves, but also in its manner of growth and the arrangement of its branches. Like that tree it seldom divides the main stem, that runs up in a single branch to its summit. Its lateral branches are numerous, and given out at a wider angle than those of the Italian poplar. These are long and slender, and form a very elegant spray. The bark of the small branches is of a reddish color, forming a singular and pleasing contrast with the whiteness of the trunk. This tree, when it has a chance to expand, assumes more nearly a pyramidal shape than other deciduous trees, with the exception of the larch. The other birches are not unlike the maples in their outlines, and the divisions of their branches. The foliage of the yellow birch is very graceful, and the terminal branches are often somewhat drooping.

The swamp hornbeam is another tree that sends up a single stem to its summit, but resembles no other tree in its general development. It gives out its lateral branches in a horizontal direction, so crooked as to seem almost fantastical. The branches are bent downward, as if they had been subjected to some pressure from above. They do not grow in whorls as in the fir tribe; but they often exhibit this appearance, when observed at a distance, causing a peculiarity of shape which has won them the name of umbrella trees, in certain localities. This tree is as knotted and gnarled as any species of the oak, the branches pursuing a straggling and zig-zag course, from their joint to their extremities. The foliage of the hornbeam is dense, shining, and brightly green; but in its general appearance this tree is rather grotesque than beautiful.

One of the most common of our indigenous trees is the walnut or hickory. The different species of this genus do not greatly vary in their general or particular development. They have many of the characteristics of the oak, being rather prim when young, and becoming gnarled when they are old. They are less inclined than the oak to spread, with the exception of the butternut, which seldom attains the size of the other species. The largest of this genus, and the most stately in its general appearance, is the butternut (*Juglans amara*.) This species is not common, and resembles the ash in its external habit.

The lime tree is sub-divided like the maple, but not so beautifully as the elm. It is a graceful tree, having a tendency to increase more in height than in breadth. It is remarkable for a net-like arrangement of the smaller branches, as seen from a distance, against the sky for a back ground, and forming a very beautiful spray. This is a method of viewing trees, which may be recommended for the purpose of comparing the respective appearances presented by the different species in winter. There is no great dissimilarity between the American and European lime, except that in the former

both the leaves and flowers are larger, and the flowers whiter and more conspicuous than those of the European species.

I have thus far treated only of deciduous trees. It remains to say a few words of the ever-greens, of which the coniferous tribes are the principal in our woods. I shall treat of these briefly, because, on account of their ever-green foliage, the arrangement of their branches is not so conspicuous as in the deciduous tribes. I have already stated in a former essay that the coniferous trees are remarkable for giving out their branches in somewhat irregular whorls from a single perpendicular trunk, and nearly at right angles with it. The junipers and arbovitae, if they are to be ranked with the conifers, are partly an exception to this growth. They have a single perpendicular stem, with the lateral branches growing irregularly around it, and at acute angles with it. Hence there is more grace and less formality in the shape of these trees than in that of the firs. In the larch, which, though belonging to the coniferæ, is not an ever-green, the arrangement of its branches in whorls is not so conspicuous as in the ever-green species. The common cherry tree of our gardens is addicted to the habit of giving out its lateral branches in whorls, which are very apparent in young trees.

While preparing these observations for the press, I am conscious that they are very imperfect, and that other observers might point out to me many errors in my details. I submit them, with all their faults, in the hope of directing public attention to a class of observations, which have not as yet been very general.—WILSON FLAGG, in *Hovey's Magazine*.

#### OLD TIME COUNTRY LIFE.

##### PUNISHING THE APPLE THIEF.

THERE are memories that come clustering about these "boys," these "pippins," and the "orchard." Do you remember the old cider mill, friend Margins, and the old horse as he traveled round and round, moving with a slow and dignified tread, "hitched" to the long lever that turned the wooden mill, that crushed the apples into pumice? Do you remember the great "cheese" in its bandage of straw beneath the press, and how, when the great screws were turned in the massive gallows-shaped frame, the rich juice of the apple came gushing out and running into the great tub placed to receive it? Do you remember how, with a straw, the urchins, as they came along on their way home from school, filled themselves with sweet cider from the bung of the barrel? Do you remember how, in the long winter nights you sat around the fire-place wherein logs were blazing, and how the pitcher of cider, and the platter of doughnuts were placed upon the old cherry table that sat out in the middle of the kitchen, and how you helped yourself to the cider and the doughnuts, and how happy each one was as he sat with his pewter mug of cider in one hand and a doughnut in the other before that old-fashioned kitchen fire-place? Those were pleasant times. But they are memories now. And then the apple parings or "bees," as they were called, when the young men and maidens came together to pare apples, and talk and laugh and play old-fashioned plays, and say soft things to one another and eat pumpkin pies, and be happy after the fashion of the country people when you and I were young. Primitive times those were, friend Margins, and our proud daughters and city dames would turn up their noses hugely were they to be present at an old-fashioned apple-bee, such as they used to have out in old Steuben, when the country was new, and the fashions were primitive.

We remember, when we were young, there was a favorite tree in our father's orchard which bore choice winter apples. It was called the big tree, because it was the largest in the orchard. The fruit of this tree was always left until the last and was gathered with great care. There was a worthless fellow living in the neighborhood who one year coveted a portion of the

fruit on the "big tree," and was not deterred from its acquisition by the divine commandments: "Thou shalt not steal." A quantity of the apples disappeared one night, and the tracks of whoever stole them had a strange resemblance to those made by the heelless boots of dishonest neighbor. There were two inseparable friends on the old homestead in those early days; the one a "colored gentleman" by the name of Shadrach, who came to our father's possession in payment for a debt, and who ran away regularly two or three times a year, and then as regularly ran back again, just as his master began to indulge the hope that he had got rid of him for good. The other was a great dog, half mastiff and half bull, of a noble presence and a fearless courage. Drive and Shadrach were inseparable. They worked and played together, slept together in the same loft, and Shadrach never ate a meal while the dog lived, at least at home, without sharing it with his canine friend. He would talk with Drive for hours, when they were alone, although the dog didn't say much himself, yet Shadrach said a good many things, and laid down and argued out a great many queer propositions, against which Drive uttered not a word of dissent.

One chilly night in October Shadrach and Drive had been out along the corn-fields on an unsuccessful coon-hunt. On their return the dog dashed off through the orchard, and in a minute or two commenced barking, and Shadrach of course supposed he had treed a coon on one of the fruit-trees. Now Shadrach had an abiding faith in spiritual manifestations, and stood in mortal fear of "the gentleman in black," and all manner of spooks in general. Upon arriving at the "big tree," by the foot of which Drive sat, and looking up among the branches, he saw there in the darkness a great black object, with something that seemed like a winding sheet in its hand. Shadrach's hair began to curl as he looked, and hallowing, "Seek him!" to Drive, broke like a quarter-nag for the house. He broke breathlessly into the kitchen, exclaiming—"Massa, Massa! Drive got de debble in de big apple tree." "What is that, you woolly-pated rhinoceros?" replied his master. "Drive got de debble treed on de big apple tree," repeated the negro. A torch was lighted, and upon going into the orchard, there sat our thieving neighbor among the branches, with a bag half filled with the coveted fruit. Our father said not a word to him, but after giving Shadrach certain directions, returned quietly to the house. Old Shadrach laid his jacket down by the roots of the apple tree, and ordering Drive to watch it, said to the occupant of the tree, "Look hae, you brack tief, you come down, and Drive eat your head off sartin. Ugly dog dat. Eat a white tief up like a coon, sure. Roost up dare like a turkey, yah! yah!" Shadrach went to his loft, and laid himself quietly away. When the day broke, there was the thief in the tree, and there was Drive watching him. When the sun rose they were there. The negro gave Drive his breakfast, and left him his jacket and the man in the tree to watch. Our father and the "boys," of whom we were one, went to husking corn in the orchard. Ten o'clock came, and there was the dog at the roots, and the man perched among the branches of the "big apple tree." The horn sounded for dinner, and when we returned the two were there still. The thief called beseechingly to our father to let him come down. "Well," was the reply, "why don't you come down?" "This infernal dog will eat me up if I do," said the thief. "Very likely," was calm rejoinder, and we went on husking the corn. Once or twice the occupant of the apple tree, after coaxing and flattering the dog, attempted to descend, but Drive's ivory warned him of his peril, and he went back to his perch. There was never another human being in such ecstasies all the day as was that negro. Yah! yah! he would break out in an uncontrollable cachination, and then roll and halloo, and yah! yah! among the corn-stalks until you could hear him a mile. The sun went down behind the

hills, and there still were the thief and the dog. We all went to supper, and in the twilight of evening, in pity to the famished and frightened culprit, the dog was withdrawn and he was permitted to slink away home. He never stole apples again, or any thing else from our father while Drive and old Shadrach remained on the farm.—*Albany Register.*

### Miscellaneous.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

#### A SOLITARY RIDE ON THE PRAIRIE.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

It is not necessary to give all the evidence which exists, to prove that it became absolutely necessary that I should ride about fifty miles over a Western Prairie, alone; that is, alone in the woman's sense of the term! I had neither companion nor protector!

I had remained in one of those bustling towns far up on the banks of the Mississippi, till the ice had accumulated in the river so that boats could not run, and I must therefore depend upon a stage, or some private conveyance, till I reached the point at which the river was again open.

For the first twelve miles I was indebted to the carriage of a friend, and met with no adventures. Then I was put on board the "regular post-coach," and was the only passenger. There was no "inside and outside," and but two seats, one of which was occupied by the driver, who was a "Great Western," a genuine son of the soil, and the other by my humble self. I felt indeed "peculiarly situated," and not at all inclined to be merry; but my companion soon gave evidence of a decided inclination to be sociable, by beginning the following dialogue.

"Wal, I guess as how you aint married?"

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"Oh I don't now, there's most allers generally somethin' about the girls, so that I can tell whether er no they're married."

"And I guess *you* are," I said by way of reply.

"No, oh no, I aint," and there came over his brawny face, not a rosy, but a peony blush.

"Why not, why don't you get married?"

"Oh, when a man is married he has to settle right down in one place, can't go no where nor see nothin', and I want to see a little of the world. I was born in Ohio, and came out here 'bout two years ago, and went to boating, and now I am driving team. Don't know what I shall do next."

"Well," said I, when you choose to "marry and settle down, you have only to ask some nice girl, and she will say yes, and the matter will be finished at once."

"Oh, but I aint so sure about hearin' yes. Girls sometimes say no."

"Do they? well you have the advantage of us, in the privilege of asking—we have to wait to be asked, and if nobody asks us, of course we cannot say yes."

"But the asking; that's the worst part, to kind o'like a girl, and pop the question, and heer her say no. I tell you it is about the hardest."

His ideas were very original, and he expressed them with great freedom, and served to diversify very pleasantly the sameness of a ride over some twelve miles of prairie road, which recent rain-

ings and freezings had converted into such a Corduroy as no Green mountain wild ever witnessed.

When his "official term" was ended, he set me down at a little French tavern by the way-side, and it was three o'clock in the afternoon.

I only asked for the privilege of taking a nap, for it seemed to me I must have been metamorphosed into a jelly, and for the purpose of sleeping I was permitted to take my choice of half-a-dozen little rooms—kitchen, parlor, and bedroom—all looking as if they had no such acquaintances as chamber maids, till in despair of finding comfort and cleanliness, "I laid me down to sleep" amidst fleas and various other quite as sociable companions, and slept ten minutes, when I was aroused by the bustling landlord, "for the stage was ready."

"You are an English lady," said he, "as he officiously conducted me on my way."

"Why, how came you to know," said I, for I thought it would be a pity to spoil his conceit, by telling what all my readers have learned by greater discernment, that I came from the greenest part of Yankee-land—how could you tell so quick.

"Oh, I can always tell an English lady the moment I see her."

I suppose it was my *embonpoint* which deceived him, as I confess it has often led others into the same mistake, and is on a scale which American women generally, and modern gentility do not approve!

Now I was on the way again, and not in any thing that could in Christian charity be called a stage. A New-England urchin would have called it a "go-cart." I needed no canopy to shield me from the sun, for it was cloudy and very dark, but the wind was piercing cold, and I had for companions three boorish-looking men. Never before did I feel so much as if I were away out in Iowa!

The sun soon went down, the moon and stars were invisible; I could not see the river; there were no hills, all around was one dreary waste. With what affection my thoughts lingered among the dells and dingles of my native land—those forests, and those grand old hills.

But during this ride I saw for the first time those mysterious mounds, the "Tumuli of the West." Little hillocks they seemed, long and narrow, and too regular to owe their existence to the freaks of nature. For two or three miles they were scattered along at little distances from each other, and my fancy was very busy in imagining their origin, and wandering concerning the strange people who moulded them. But fancy, however far it wondered, and however frequent its queries, could bring me back no answer.

At nightfall we stopped "to water the horses" at a genuine log cabin of the prairie, and I ran in to take a peep. How true that one-half the world knows not how the other half lives. There were two rooms, with no other floor than the native earth; the logs of the roof and ceiling were just as nature made them; there was a bed in each of the three corners, and a stove in the fourth, upon which were roasting, and baking, and boiling, goose and quail and Prairie chicken, with all the et ceteras of a luxurious repast. So much more do such people care for the palate, than for the comfort of any other portion of the body.

Tame animals of the feathered tribe were "at roost" over head, and all around hung the paraphernalia of the bipeds and four-footed things who lodged "within and round about."

I had only time for a glance when "all was ready," and on we went. The prairie fires were blazing at a distance in every direction, and more and more strange and desolate it seemed. But my companions proved very harmless, and did not address unto me a word during the whole way to K—, where they deposited me upon the platform of a hotel in the midst of a multitude, I being the only woman.

I was guided up stairs into the reception-room, in which were two beds and a lounge, a bureau, a stove, and three rocking chairs, with various other conveniences. This room opened into a large hall "where men did seem to congregate." A woman in this region is always a *lion*, and must expect to be treated like one. I was no sooner seated than the door opened, and in stalked a would-be gentleman, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth. He walked back and forth very leisurely, viewing me from top to toe, till he was satisfied, (I conclude,) and then walked out, to make room for another, who followed his example, as did five or six more. Thinking endurance no longer a virtue, I arose and asked for my room.

To reach it, I was conducted through this same hall, the gentlemen forming a phalanx on each side for me to pass, and making the best use of their eyes they could in so short a time. Then up a pair of rickety stairs, through a bedroom, and finally, into my own. Dear me! weary and worn as I was, I despaired of finding rest in such a place.

The room must have been proof against brooms and dusters, and the bed against water. There were lying about such articles as I had not been accustomed to seeing in ladies' sleeping apartments! and which prompted me to be sure the door was secured against all possibility of ingress.

Every moment the boat was expected on which I was to take passage for St. Louis, so I had no time to sleep, yet I could not keep awake. My nap was only a little season of horrible visions, by which I was not in the least refreshed, and seemed an age, but I found could only have been a few moments, when I was called, for the "boat was ready."

Upon opening my door, I found the floor of the adjoining room so thickly strewn with human beings that I could with difficulty find my way, and when I landed in the great hall, lo! the multitude was still there, only having changed a standing for a recumbent position, and up popped a hundred of these same black heads to stare at me again. I opened the first door which met my eye, and found myself in the dining-room; with a feeling of relief I seated myself in the nearest chair, thinking "I am certainly safe here."

Soon I heard a coughing and sneezing that promised any thing but solitude, and started up to see "what now!" My consternation was not diminished when I beheld on the floor behind the table, a row of cots, and fifty more black heads, and a hundred staring eyes. Alas, what should I do? not a woman to be seen or heard of.

I opened a door to depart, and found it leading up a dark, narrow staircase, which offered

any thing but hope of relief. I opened another which presented to me a chasm which certainly reminded me of the bottomless pit! There were no more, and I sat down in hopeless imprisonment.

Soon I heard a step, and ran to the hall staircase to speak. I saw a man, but he was standing and walking, which was a little encouraging.

"Where shall I go," said I, in accents of misery. "Down here" said he, and he led me to the bar room! There was a blazing fire, which was another comfort, for I was nearly frozen; there were also plenty of men, but they were sitting, and I again took courage. They were chewing, and smoking, and spitting, and sneezing, and there were plenty of evidences that they had been drinking. But I never fell into the company of even such men, when they did not immediately attempt to assume a decent deportment. If they would only wear it all the time, how much better it would fit! They were very civil to me, and, after half an hour in their company, I was again reminded that the boat would soon leave.

"Over moor, over mire,  
Through bush, and through brier,"

I was escorted on my winding way to the river. It was very dark, my guide was a stranger, and our walk half a mile in length. Many were the resolutions I made never to travel "after this wise" again; but I reached the boat in safety, and was rejoiced to greet a woman once more, though, as state-room companion, she was not the most agreeable, being a Dutch servant-girl, and none of the tidiest!

#### THE INVALID WIFE.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Every wife needs a good stock of love to begin with."

Don't she? You are upon a sick bed; a little, feeble thing lies on your arm, that you might crush with one hand. You take those little velvet fingers in yours, close your eyes, and turn your head languidly to the pillow. Little brothers and sisters—Carry, and Henry, and Fanny, and Frank, and Willie, and Mary, and Kitty—half a score—come tiptoeing into the room, "to see the new baby." It is quite an old story to "nurse," who sits like an automaton, while they give vent to the enthusiastic admiration of its wee toes and fingers, and make profound inquiries, which nobody thinks best to hear. You look on with a languid smile, and they pass out, asking "why they can't stay with dear mamma," and why they mustn't play "puss in the corner," as usual? You wonder if your little croupy boy tied his tippet on when he went to school, and whether Betty will see that your husband's flannel is aired, and if Peggy has cleaned the silver, and washed off the front door steps, and what your blessed husband is about, and that he don't come home to dinner. There sits old nurse, keeping up that dreadful treadmill trotting "to quiet the baby," till you could fly through the key-hole in desperation. The odor of dinner begins to creep up stairs. You wonder if your husband's pudding will be made right, and if Betty will remember to put wine in the sauce, as he likes it; and then the perspiration starts out on your forehead as you hear a thumping on the stairs, and a child's suppressed scream; and nurse snatches the baby up in flannel to the tip of its nose, dumps it down in the easy chair, and tells you to leave the family to her and go to sleep. By-and-by she comes in—after staying long enough to get a refreshing cup of coffee, and walks up to the bedside with a bowl of gruel, tasting it, and then putting the

spoon into the bowl. In the first place, you hate gruel; in the next, you couldn't eat it if she held a pistol to your head, after that spoon had been in her mouth; so you meekly suggest that it be set on the table to cool—hoping, by some providential interposition, it may get tipped over. Well, she moves round your room with a pair of creaking shoes, and a bran new gingham gown, that rattles like a paper window curtain at every step; and smooths her hair with your nice little head-brush, and opens a drawer by mistake, (?) "thinking it was the baby's drawer." Then you hear little nails scratching on the door, and Charley whispers through the keyhole, "Mamma, Charley's tired; please let Charley come in."

Nurse scowls, and says no; but you intercede—poor Charley, he's only a baby himself. Well, he leans his head against the pillow, and looks suspiciously at that little moving bundle of flannel in nurse's lap. It's clear he had a hard time of it, what with tears and molasses! The little shining curls that you have so often rolled over your finger, are a tangled mass; and you long to take him and make him comfortable, and cosset him a little, and then baby cries again, and you turn your head to the pillow with a smothered sigh. Nurse hears it, and Charley is taken struggling from the room. You take your watch from under your pillow, to see if husband won't be home soon, and then look at nurse, who takes a pinch of snuff over your gruel, and sits down nodding drowsily, with the baby in an alarming proximity to the fire. Now you hear a dear step on the stairs. It's your Charley! How bright he looks! and what nice fresh air he brings with him from out of doors! He parts the bed curtains, and looks in, and pats you on the cheek. You just want to lay your head on his shoulder, and have such a splendid cry! but there sits that old Gorgon of a nurse—she don't believe in husbands, she don't! You make Charley a free mason sign to send her down stairs for something. He says—right out loud—men are so stupid! "What did you say, dear?" Of course you protest you didn't say a word—never thought of such a thing! and cuddle your head down to your ruffled pillows, and cry because you are weak and weary, and full of care for your family and don't want to see anybody but "Charley." Nurse says "she shall have you sick," and tells your husband "he'd better go down, and let you go to sleep." Off he goes, wondering what on earth ails you to cry! wishes he had nothing to do but lie still, and be waited upon! After dinner he comes to bid you good-bye, before he goes to his office—whistles "Nelly Bly," loud enough to wake up the baby, whom he calls a "comical little concern," and then puts his dear, thoughtless head down to your pillow, at a signal from you, to hear what you have to say. Well, there's no help for it, you cry again, and only say, "Dear Charley," and he laughs and settles his dickey, and says you are a "nervous little puss," gives you a kiss, lights his cigar at the fire, half strangles the new baby with the first whiff, and takes your heart off with him down the street!

And you lie there and eat that gruel! and pick the fuzz off the blankets, and make faces at the nurse, under the sheet, and wish Eve had never ate the apple—Genesis iii. 18—or that you were "Abel to Cain" her for doing it!

For the American Agriculturist.

#### CREAM COOKIES.—ROSE SALVE.

THE following recipe I have used for many years, and think it very nice, particularly for children, as the cake is so plain:

1 pint of cream; 2 coffee cups of sugar; 3 eggs; 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, and 4 of cream of tartar; mix as soft as possible to roll it.

A good Rose Salve for chapped lips, and hands:

4 oz. Olive oil; 2 oz. White wax; 1 oz.

Sperm; 12 drops Oil of Rose; warm and mix together. S\*\*\*\*.

NOT COMFORTABLE.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut tells the following story:

"When I first came here to settle, about 40 years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich. She said she did not want to be rich—no, not she—all she wanted was enough to make her 'comfortable.' I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked hard ever since, and have got rich—as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all good farms. But my wife ain't comfortable yet."

"Go it old fellow," said two idle scape-graces to an honest laborer at work—"Work away while we play, you sow, and we'll reap." "Very likely, me lads," replied the old man, coolly, "I'm sowing hemp."

"PLEASE INSERT THIS UNDER YOUR EDITORIAL HEAD."—A California editor recently received a number of documents from the Secretary of some Corporation at Sacramento, with a polite request that he would give the same a few insertions under his editorial head. He complied with the request literally, by inserting the whole package for three weeks between the pillows under his editorial head, when he went to bed, and says he trusts that the insertion will give satisfaction. He gives notice that others who wish their business advertised *gratis* will be accommodated in the same way.

MAKING IT EQUAL.—An Irishman, who was near-sighted, and about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist, than the latter did to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time. This beats Sheridan's telling a fat man who was going to fight a thin one, that the latter's slim figure ought to be chalked on the other's portly person, and if the bullet hit him outside of the line, it was to go for nothing.

A LARGE THROAT.—*The Morning Star*, published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the South who expended a large fortune—money, land, negroes, every thing in a course of intemperance and profligacy.

As he had just paid a last year's grog bill of \$900, one day he was walking in the streets leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side he called out to him to come over.

"Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat."

"I don't discover any thing, sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully.

"You don't," said he, "why that's strange, will you be kind enough, sir to give another look."

"Really, sir," said the doctor after a second look, "I don't see any thing."

"No? why, doctor; there is a farm, ten thousand dollars and twenty negroes gone down there!"

AN INDIAN ON LYING.—*The Cattaraugus Whig* states that a suit was recently brought before a magistrate in the village of Randolph, and during its progress an Indian was brought forward to testify. His blank, expressionless face, and the general unmeaningness of his whole demeanor, gave rise to a serious doubt in the mind of the "Court" as to the admissibility of his testimony. Accordingly, he was asked what the consequence would be if he should tell a falsehood while under oath. The countenance of the Indian brightened a little as he replied in a solemn tone, "Well, if I tell a lie, guess I be put in jail—great while may be. Bimeby I die—and then I ketch it again." The witness was permitted to proceed.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, February 8, 1854.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE and selections this week will be found highly valuable and interesting. We would call the attention of the ladies particularly to a new correspondent—the fair MINNIE MYRTLE—whose sprightly, graphic pen, we trust will often hereafter grace our columns.

### AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

THE following account is furnished us at our request, by a gentleman who has spent the past seven years as a missionary in the southern part of Hindostan, and who is now temporarily at home, on account of the illness of his family. We have learned from him many things of interest in regard to the state of agriculture in those sections of the country which are under the immediate control and direction of the East India Company. We think the English Government has been sadly at fault in more than one of their colonies, in not fostering and developing the agricultural interest, instead of retarding its growth by oppressive taxation. Had a colony of Yankees had the same sway in the East Indies, they would long ere this have introduced a host of improved implements of husbandry, and taught the natives how to live comfortably, instead of drawing out a miserable, half-starved existence. Hindostan, including its northern and mountainous regions, possesses a variety and richness of soil unsurpassed on the globe, and it only needs the fostering and developing care of the rulers of an enlightened nation, to make it a garden instead of a waste.

For the American Agriculturist.

Having had considerable experience in my younger days in farming operations in this country, my attention was often turned, during my residence in India, to the manner of cultivating the soil there. The land in many parts is highly productive. Yet there are large tracts almost valueless, which are a standing proof of the curse pronounced in Eden, "Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee." Some of this waste land might, by proper enterprise, be brought under cultivation. The rains there are periodical, and do not last through the season so as to give the maximum of productiveness and failure of crops, and famines are occasionally caused by drought. The soil might be made much more productive were the proper fertilizers used. But the people have for ages taken out of the ground all it would yield without returning any thing to it.

The crops are divided into two kinds, the wet and the dry grains. The former are those which require artificial irrigation. The latter do not. During the rainy season water is collected in tanks, and from them is drawn off when needed, upon the rice fields. These fields are divided into small patches by means of an embankment running around each. The water is conveyed to each division in little canals or gutters on these embankments. After the surface has been covered with water the ground is plowed, but as the instrument used is very rude, and merely makes a scratch, it is necessary to

cross-plow many times. They then drag a few bushes or a board over the top in order to break the lumps, and the field is ready for the seed, which is "cast upon the waters." When the young plants have grown to the height of four or five inches they are pulled up and transplanted, being set about three or four inches from one another. Females, standing ankle deep in mud and water, perform this labor. Water covers the roots till the kernel ripens. Two crops can be raised during the year.

The dry grains, which the natives call shor-lum, capie, &c., are sowed at the beginning of the rainy season, and receive during this time moisture enough to bring them to maturity. The farmers are obliged to plow their fields directly after a fall of rain, while the ground is soft, because their oxen are not strong enough to draw a plow through when it is parched by heat. The dry-grain land is not manured, and nothing is done to enrich it, the desire of the cultivator being to get as much as possible with the least labor and expense, so that its capabilities have never been fully tested. It may be asked, since the people have numerous cattle, what becomes of their manure? In answer to this it may be said that most of it is collected, dried, and used as fuel. A small portion is spread upon the rice fields. A favorite method of enriching the rice fields is by means of bushes gathered from the jungle, which, being thrown into the water, and exposed to the powerful rays of a tropical sun, are soon decomposed.

Cotton is cultivated to a considerable extent. The soil on which it is grown is a black clay, which in wet weather adheres to the wheels of vehicles like wet snow. The native cotton is inferior to the American. Some English merchants have tried to improve the quality, so as to compete with that of this country. A gentleman from one of our Southern States was hired to go and try his skill and experience for this purpose, but after a fair trial he told his employers that it was of no use—they could not compete with Brother Jonathan. To show the superiority of machinery over manual labor, of civilization over barbarism, it may be stated that English merchants purchase the raw material, transport it 13,000 miles, make it into cloth, send it back the same distance, and undersell the native fabric, which is made entirely by hand.

Tobacco is cultivated in almost every part of India. The people are as fond of this weed as their brethren in America. Wheat is raised in the northern part of the country, and on the mountains in the southern part, but is not generally used by the Hindus as an article of food. A large revenue is derived by the government from the cultivation of the Poppy. Indian corn might be raised, but is not appreciated by the natives. The Irish potato is grown in the hilly districts in quantities sufficient for the English residents. The people prefer an inferior kind of sweet potato, which is raised on the plains.

India might be made to produce an hundred fold more than it now does. Its resources have been but partially developed. Agriculture is in its infancy. The improvements brought to light by other nations have produced no effect there. The same kind of implements, and the same mode of tilling the land in vogue two thousand years ago, are still practised. The

people abhor innovation. An English officer introduced some modern plows, but the natives, after using them for a time, threw them away. Their oxen are so small and poor, that our plows are too much for them. As no hay is gathered, during the season when the ground becomes parched and vegetation dried up from the intense heat, the cattle suffer for food, and become very lean. *In the best seasons cows do not yield more than two quarts of milk a day.* As the Hindus never kill their oxen and cows, but suffer them to die of old age, if the country were good for grazing they would increase to an unlimited extent. The Hon. East India Company, which bears rule in that country, has not done as much to improve its agriculture as would be not only for the interest of the people, but even for the advantage of the government. An exorbitant tax is levied on arable land, while almost all other kinds of property are not taxed at all, and there, as in countries more enlightened, the government injures itself by not encouraging the farmer.

A LATE RESIDENT IN INDIA.

### IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

DR. ARTHUR WATTS, of Chillicothe, and Mr. ALEXANDER WADDLE, of Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, left this city on the 4th inst. in the steamer Atlantic, for England, for the purpose of selecting a lot of Short-horn Cattle, and other stock. The Clark County Company have raised \$20,000 for this purpose. Dr. WATTS visited England two years ago for the same purpose. He is a veteran breeder, and excellent judge of stock. Mr. WADDLE has also great experience in breeding, and knows well what a fine animal is. We have no doubt they will make as good selections as possible.

The agents of a Kentucky Company are now in England selecting; and we understand an importing company has recently been formed in Livingston County, N. Y. with a capital of \$8,000.

We have feared lately that the stock importing business would be overdone, but those engaged in it say not. The farmers at the West have at last found out the great value of improved stock, and are eager to become purchasers. Aside from this, they have grown rich under the high prices of produce for the past few years, and can well afford to gratify their fancy for fine animals. We know no reason why this taste should not be indulged, as well as that for showy horses, handsome carriages, rich dresses, and elegant furniture.

### Proceedings of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society.

At the meeting at Hartford, on the 11th ult., the following appointments of officers were made for the ensuing year:

*President*—Samuel T. Huntington, Esq., of Hartford.

*Vice Presidents*—The Presidents of the County Societies are ex-officio Vice Presidents of the State Society.

*Corresponding Secretary*—H. A. Dyer.

*Recording Secretary and Treasurer*—Prof. John A. Porter, of New Haven.

*Directors*—Norman Porter, of Berlin; Solomon Mead, of New Haven; Gideon Thompson, of Bridgeport; Rev. William Cliff, of Stoning-

ton; Charles Matheson, of Pomfret; T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall; Asa Hubbard, of Middletown; John S. Yeomans, of Columbia.

The above officers constitute the Executive Committee of the Society.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That an agent or agents be appointed, if deemed advisable by the Executive Committee, to traverse the State and bring the Society before the people.

2. Each County Society may appoint a delegate who shall sit as a member of the Executive Committee of this Society.

3. That the Executive Committee take measures to hold a State Fair in October, 1854.

4. That the Executive Committee take measures to procure a grant from the Legislature at its next session, for the benefit of the Society.

5. That the Executive Committee petition the Legislature to enact a law for the extirpation of the wild carrot and Canada thistle.

The Society then adjourned. The large saloon of the City Hall was liberally placed at the disposal of the Society by the Common Council of the city of Hartford, and occupied for its afternoon session.

J. A. PORTER, *Secretary*.

#### UNITED STATES' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the United States' Agricultural Society, will be held at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 22d, 1854.

Among the objects of the Association are the following:

The acquisition and dissemination of the best experience in the Science of Agriculture; the union of the men who desire to advance to its legitimate rank, this most important of all human pursuits; and the increase and extension throughout our country of a more cordial spirit of intercourse between the friends of Agriculture, by whose countenance and coöperation this Society shall be elevated to a position of honor and usefulness worthy of its national character.

Business of importance will come before the meeting. A new election of officers is to be made, and in which every State and Territory is to be represented.

Applications will be laid before the Society for the holding of National Exhibitions in different parts of the Union.

Delegations are respectfully solicited from all the Agricultural Societies in the country, and the attendance of all Agriculturists who may find it convenient to honor the occasion with their presence.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President*.

WM. S. KING, *Rec. Sec.*

January, 1854.

#### THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

W. H. BIDWELL, editor and proprietor, 120 Nassau street.

OF all the foreign re-publications, the Eclectic is immeasurably superior. The good taste of the editor leaves out all trash; and the more local articles, selecting those only which have an immediate interest among us, or are of permanent value. It is therefore nearly as valuable to bind up at the end of the year, to occupy a place in the library, as to adorn the center-table from month to month. Each number contains

144 pages of large Octavo, in double columns, making 1,728 pages a year.

#### FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

A FEW weeks since we published a letter from a correspondent, asking for information in regard to farming in Virginia. The question is one of considerable interest to many of our young farmers in the northern and eastern States, who contemplate trying to better their situation by swarming from the parent hive. Many have done well who have emigrated there. The soil is good and the climate mild all through the Atlantic coast. Virginia is easily reached, and new buildings, fences, and other improvements will not generally be the first thing required as in new countries.

There are immense unoccupied fields in the Western States and territories, which invite the industrious husbandman. But there are those who prefer settling nearer the seaboard, and who are hardly adventurous enough to seek a home in the distant western forests or prairies. To such, Virginia offers many advantages. There are large tracts of land in that region which are under a high state of judicious cultivation; others are yet unbroken by the plow; again, other lands that have been partially worn out upon the surface by continually cropping without manure, and which by the application of a little skill and concentrated labor, may be made as of old, equally rich with any in the world. The general plan of cultivation in Virginia has been upon the large farm system. In our travels in that State, we have seldom found a farm of less than four or five hundred acres, and perhaps a majority of them contain more. Many of the farmers we know reckon their acres by thousands. The labor is generally performed by slaves, and with this class of labor, and with so large a surface to attend to, it is not surprising that a superficial system has been so often practised. Divide these large estates into small farms of a hundred acres, and put upon each a thorough go-ahead Yankee, and he will transform it into a productive garden, which will yield ample and profitable returns. The western part of the State, however, at this time holds out the best prospects to new comers, except where they wish to rear flocks of mutton sheep, or make market gardens and peach orchards of their farms. As stated by our correspondents in former numbers, the railroads opening westward over the mountains, are bringing within reach of the seaboard markets, a large section which has yet in reserve all its native richness of soil.

In answer to inquiries, we have received a number of letters, some of which we shall publish from time to time. We invite further information, asking those who write us, to write briefly, and to the point. Let them give such information as they would themselves desire in regard to a new and distant territory, which they had not visited, but to which they were looking as a future place of residence. We also ask the same information from the States and territories at the west. Those seeking new homes wish to know all about the soil, its character, depth, and fertility; they want to learn something of the prospective market facilities; what difficulties must be contended with, what outfit is needed, &c., &c. We present below another letter from Virginia. The writer as-

sures us that he is little acquainted with expressing himself in our language. He gives us a statement of some of the items of farming in his neighborhood.

For the American Agriculturist.

From your *Agriculturist*, No. 15, I see you wish to receive some information about Virginia. I think I can give some for Wood County. I don't intend to sell my farm, my pen is therefore not influenced by pecuniary interest; but I would like to have some intelligent and industrious farmers here to give the Virginia blood a little fresh start.

Our climate is very healthy. The doctors are not doing very well. Our water communications are Ohio river and the Little Kanawha, with some creeks, which also drive saw and flour mills. Our county roads are as yet badly managed; the few turnpikes however are very good. Hilly wood-land well timbered is plentiful, and costs from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Improved farms in this section are held at from 3 to 40 and over 50 dollars per acre, according to bottom-land, neighborhood of town, or river location. The general rotation here is wheat and corn, corn and wheat, and down in grass and weeds, if it will not produce corn more. The general practice is crop three inches of surface out as fast as possible. I have often seen oats sown 5 or 6 times in succession; the last year gives a few bushels of oats and a load of briars per acre. Manuring is "too dirty work." You can often see here, the cattle by the barn, or in the wheat field eating wheat straw, while in other parts of the farm hay-stacks are rotting. Wheat produces from 18 to 35 bushels per acre, corn 40 to 65, oats 15 to 20, buckwheat sown after wheat in July, 30 to 45 bushels per acre. Farm horses, 3 to 4 years old, are worth \$75 to \$120; milch cows, \$15 to \$28; two year heifers, \$8 to \$18; 6 weeks fat calves, \$3; oxen 2 years, \$30 to \$50 a yoke; 3 years, \$60 to 85 a yoke; common sheep, \$1 25 to \$1 50; fat cattle 2½ to 3 cents per lb. live weight; hay, \$5 to \$7 a ton; wheat, 50c. to \$1 12 per bushel; rye and barley, 40 to 55 cents; oats, 25c. to 45c.; corn, 25c. to 55c. Negroes are not often seen here, but we have some lazy whites. Hands are scarce, and prices are from 62½ cents to \$1 25 a day with board. Our commercial prospects are going up, as in a year the railroad which connects Parkersburg with the Wheeling and Baltimore railroad, will be finished.

A farm, containing 20 acres clear first bottom, 7 acres orchard, 10 acres of fine pasture, 30 acres second bottom—these all fenced—95 acres wood-land; lying a quarter of a mile along the Ohio, 8 miles from town, having a good frame house and barn with stables, was bought for \$2500 two years ago, with no stock or crop on it. It is now held at \$4000. So much for Wood County.

I have often seen in your paper big and fast farming stories; I will give you one. I churned (last autumn) in Crowell's thermometer churn, 1½ gallons cream, and in one and a half minutes produced fine and hard butter, and have often done my churning in 2 and 3 minutes. I never allow my milk to sour before I take the cream off.

E. MELDAHL.

Parkersburg, Va., Jan. 8th, 1854.

MISSOURI HEMP.—The increase of receipts at St. Louis over last year, in this important staple, foot up about 14,324 bales, making an aggregate of 63,450, against 49,124 for 1852. When to this is added the enhanced rates at which this article sold, (a considerable portion of the crop bringing as high as 20 per cent. advance on the sales of the previous season,) a money balance in favor of the present year may safely be estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

HOGS AT THE WEST.—The hog stock on the farms of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, is estimated to amount to nine million of hogs.

## A YANKEE OF THE RIGHT SORT.

THE *National Magazine* for February we have received, and read with abundant pleasure. It contains many valuable and very readable articles. One of these, which especially delighted us, is entitled "Editorial Jottings at the West." In this number the writer, arriving at Detroit, gives a brief description of the city, including the residence of GENERAL CASS; who, though a millionaire, lives in an unpretending cottage in the "back part" of the city. After a pleasant chat with the old statesman, he leaves him, and continues his narrative as follows:

Pressing our way through the throngs of men and freight that crowd the grand railroad depôts of the city—depôts which cover acres—we found ourselves again on board a steamboat bound for Lake Huron. We were hardly on board, when my friend introduced me to a passenger, who, I saw at a glance, was a "character." He wore a hat that certainly had not been brushed for six months, and might have been as many years old; it was high, and, falling slightly aback, disclosed as genuine a Yankee contour as ever the *London Punch* or *Yankee Notions* portrayed—that prominence of the nasal region, outpointed if not uppointed, those lines radiating from the eyes and extending to the very ears, those thin but tough integuments, and that indescribable expression of easy self-possession, of mingled "cuteness" and good humor, which have become the moral and physiognomical characteristics of Brother Jonathan the world over. His shoes were rough, heavy clumps of leather, that certainly had never known "blackening;" his coat and pantaloons were black woolen, of the coarsest, strongest texture; his shirt bosom and collar were unstarched coarse cotton, and he wore no stock. He evidently did not relish the delectation of shaving, and his speech was the very perfection of the nasal drawl. He might defy the best Yankee "Shaker" of Enfield to beat him in the last respect. And yet there was something exceedingly interesting about him. He announced himself to me, when introduced, as a "loafer of the seventh distillation;" he seemed to be conscious of his appearance, and to enjoy the practical joke it was playing upon the fashionable dilettanteism of the world. For after all, he stood before us a genuine man—a man who had nobly fought with misfortune and won the day, who was religiously upright, whose energies are expended in doing good in the noblest way, by promoting education and virtue, whose name is on an important literary institution of the West, and who was now actually on his way to the Chippewa camp-meeting, to obtain two or three young Indians whom he wished to educate at his own expense, for the benefit of their race.

We learned that he was in fact a real Connecticut Yankee, from Litchfield County—that, Yankee like, he started in youth to *teach* in the South; that finding it rather poor business for both health and pocket, he returned destitute and sick, not to hang upon the "old folks," but heroically to marry a Yankee girl of like mind with himself, and then, armed with his ax and accompanied by his bride, to march bravely into the western woods. Here he located about twelve miles south of Cleveland, and putting down his stakes rejoiced with his young wife, thanked God, took courage, and "shook his stick" at fortune with manly defiance. In brief, he has formed a village, (the well known Berea of the West,) has given it the buildings and necessary annual income of a flourishing boarding academy; has opened a grindstone quarry from which is paid this income, and also \$500 a year to the Missionary Society; has built a railroad (of which he is sole proprietor) connecting the village with the Cleveland and Columbus road; has built cotton and woolen manufactories, in which all his own clothes are manufactured; and, being a genuine Yankee, (that is, a

thoroughly practical man,) he has, last of all, erected a large stone edifice for another academy—a sort of manual-labor school, on a plan of his own. In this institution he has placed a steam-engine and apparatus, for the manufacture of cloth and for knitting under-garments and hosiery, by which he is to furnish employment to female pupils; while a farm, from which he hopes to draw full subsistence for the school, is, together with a stone quarry, to afford labor and manly muscles to the male pupils. The design is to afford education to young men and women who are under the necessity of "working their way." No one not dependent upon such efforts is to be admitted. Several students are already there and at work. God bless you, John Baldwin, with your old hat and rough shoes, your big heart and generous deeds!

The narrative continues with the trip round the lakes, up Saginaw bay and river, and then through the woods to an Indian camp several miles beyond the Titbewasse river. The writer does not fall into the usual routine of a dull journal, but describes objects and incidents in so life-like a manner that the reader follows him with intense interest through several pages, and at the end regrets that he must wait another month for the next number." That the description of the camp scene is a faithful one we can testify, for we have witnessed those like it.

For the American Agriculturist.

## TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER.

In an article relative to making yellow butter by the addition of the yolk of eggs, found on page 200 of the *Agriculturist*, I notice an inquiry to those who have "repeatedly tried it," whether the yolk of eggs, mingled with butter, really improves its rich flavor, &c. I have not repeatedly tried it, once trying being sufficient for my purpose. It is true, the yolk of eggs added to a batch of white butter produced a tolerable fair specimen to the eye. I caught the idea from an article in its round in the papers some two or three years since, but did not get sufficiently into the secret to succeed in mixing it, so as to make what we would call very fine butter when it came to be tested by the palate; and particularly so, after it had been kept a few weeks. Indeed, we would prefer the eggs on one plate, and the butter on another. The best method we have found to make yellow butter in winter is as follows:

We keep our cream in a stone jar, and although it is believed best to keep the cream or milk at as near as possible to a temperature of about 60 to 62 or 65 degrees, yet as we are in a log cabin, without the convenience of a good cellar, we take no particular pains to prevent its freezing. When we are ready for churning, no matter how cold the weather may be, even if the cream is frozen solid down to the zero point, we set the jar in a kettle on the stove, with water sufficient to rise as high on the outside as the cream within. The jar should be put in before the water becomes so hot as to endanger cracking it. The cream should be kept stirring to prevent any portion of it from becoming too hot, before the whole reaches the desired temperature of 62 or 63 degrees; it is then introduced to the churn. With this preparation of the cream, the butter will come about as readily, and with properly washing and working out all the buttermilk, will compare favorably in color, richness, and keeping qualities, with that made at any other season of the year. It is believed that the yellow color, as well as much of the richness of a large portion of the butter made in winter, is destroyed, not by freezing; but by overheating the cream previous to churning.

We find the double zinc-bottomed thermometer churn very convenient, both in winter and summer.

A LOVER OF GOOD BUTTER.

MILK FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Milk has hitherto been used chiefly for the manufacture of butter and cheese, or, mingled with water, as an article of city diet. As the age progresses, however, new and unexpected uses are being found for almost every substance, and it has been discovered that milk, among other things, may be applied to a variety of purposes. The *London Medical Journal* says that it has now become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printers, who find it a valuable auxiliary in laying the colors upon the face of the goods. The insoluble albumen of eggs was formerly used for this purpose, but it is found that the required insoluble article can be obtained much more economically from buttermilk. The woolen manufacturers, also, who have been in the habit of using oil in their business, find that the oil answers their purpose much better when mixed with milk—the animal fat which exists in the globules of the milk evidently affording an element of more powerful effect upon the woolen fibres than the oil alone.—*Boston Journal*.

BOOTS AND SHOES IN MASS.—The aggregate value of boots and shoes made last year in Massachusetts is \$37,000,000, or more than all the other States combined—and far exceeding that of any other manufacture in the Commonwealth.

## MANAGEMENT OF AZALEAS.

THE following article on the management of the Azalea, from the *English Floricultural Cabinet*, gives the details of the treatment pursued in the production of the splendid specimens which have been justly admired at the Horticultural Exhibitions in the vicinity of London. Similar treatment will prove successful in our climate, by making allowance for difference of temperature at the various seasons, and a slight alteration of the materials used in making up the compost. Use river, instead of silver sand, and a mixture of loam and vegetable mould for bog earth. These, and other arrangements, will suggest themselves to the intelligent American gardener.

As soon as the plants have done flowering, if shifting is necessary, prepare some compost mould for them in the following proportions:—two-thirds bog earth, one-third well decomposed tree-leaf mould, and one-twelfth sharp silver sand; they must not be sifted, but well chopped and broken with the spade; any lumps remaining may be broken with the hand. Having a pot a size larger than the one the plant to be shifted has been growing in, and washed clean inside and out, then proceed to pot the plant, taking care the drainage is well attended to, for upon this depends, in a very great measure, the success of the plant. In potting, I think it an advantage to place the center of the ball rather lower than the mould at the outside of the pot, and form, as it were, a little basin inside, as by this means the whole mass of roots is benefitted by the water given from time to time; and if the drainage is effectually performed, the water will pass through as freely and quickly as when the plant is potted high in the pot. The plants being potted, place them in the stove, where attention must be paid to watering when necessary. They will be very much benefitted by being syringed all over at least once a day; and in sunny days they will require to be syringed three or four times each day. With this treatment they will grow amazingly; and in the course of six or eight weeks, will have made shoots from three to nine inches in length. They must be kept in the stove till the flower-buds for the following year have attained the size of a small pea, which can be easily ascertained by feeling the ends of the shoots; they should then be placed in the greenhouse for ten days or a fortnight to harden, when, if the weather is suitable, they may be

placed out of doors in a cool, airy situation, till the time for taking in the general stock of greenhouse plants.

Where the plants have bloomed so profusely as almost to exhaust them, tie some moss round the principal stems, and keep it constantly moist; this will cause them to break regularly and grow freely.

Where there is not the convenience of a stove, I would recommend that the plants be kept in the greenhouse till the buds are well set; and should this happen so late that there are but two or three weeks for them to have the advantage of the open air, still setting them out will be found highly serviceable.

If the foregoing particulars are attended to, the roots will be emitted in such abundance, as completely to fill the pots; and instead of being liable to perish from over-watering, it will be almost impossible to give them enough, the close mass of thirst-roots absorbing an almost incredible quantity of moisture. Treated as above described, all the species and varieties of this splendid tribe will answer the most sanguine wishes and expectations of the cultivator; and I think it is impossible to bloom some of the sorts properly, as Smithii, and others, under any other mode of treatment. Instead of producing here and there a flower, which is often the case, the plants will be one entire mass of bloom, expanding their brilliant flowers from two and a half to three inches across, and commanding the admiration of all who behold them.

Where it is required, and the stock of plants is sufficient, the blooming season may be protracted from September till June, affording charming ornaments for autumn, winter, and spring.

#### CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

ISSUED FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 21st, 1854.

**GRAIN HARVESTERS.**—By Aaron Palmer, of Brockport, N. Y., and Stephen G. Williams, of Janesville, Wis.: We do not claim the discharging the cut stalks and heads of grain from a platform, by means of the combination of a rake with a lever, and the coöperation therewith of a series of teeth on the face of the main driving wheel, and an inclined rail rising above the curved guard of the platform, as these are already secured to us by letters patent.

But we do claim the method of transferring motion to the rake on the platform from the driving wheel, by means of the double curved rack and pinion on the axle of the driving wheel, the iron arm, latch and spring, as described.

Also, the method of hanging the reel so as to dispense with any post or reel bearer next to the standing grain, as herein described, thereby preventing the grain from getting caught and held fast between the driver and a reel supporter.

**THRESHERS AND CLEANERS OF GRAIN.**—By James Robinson, of West Hebron, N. Y.: I claim the mode of checking the motion of the carriage when under headway, and steering the same by means of the tightening pulleys combined as described, with the threshing cylinder and a two wheel cart with double gearing.

I also claim the employment, in the manner described, of the adjusting rods in combination with the feed roller for the purpose of regulating the amount of material to be taken up by the feed roller, as explained.

I also claim the employment of said adjusting rods in combination with the feed roller and threshing cylinder for the purpose of regulating the amount of material to be taken up by the feed roller and of keeping up the material to the threshing cylinder.

I also claim the combination of the adjusting rods, feed roller, and gauge rods, substantially in the manner herein above set forth.

I also claim the combination of the gauge rods, with the feed roller and concave or mouth of the concave of the threshing machine, substantially, as described.

**THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS OF GRAIN.**—By C. R. Soule, of Fairfield, Vt.: I claim, first, the spring at the end of the feed board, to prevent damage from stones getting into the machine; secondly the straw carrier and separator, consisting of the notched-bars having an endway motion, and the beater as specified, combined with the moveable conducting board for insuring the descent of the grain.

I also claim the mode of hanging and moving the shoe, as described.

**WASHING MACHINES.**—By Wm. Cunningham, of Holliday's Cove, Va.: I do not claim the general features of the rubbing frames and plunger; but I claim the roller frames hung in adjustable boxes and connected by weighted arms, as described.

**BEE HIVES.**—By John H. Dennis, of Boston, Mass.: I claim a moth trap consisting of a close chamber having no communication with the rest of the hive and in which may be placed a vessel containing some fluid attractive to the bee-moth, in combination with a conical or tapering entrance tube, as set forth.

#### Re-issue.

**PORTABLE HORSE POWERS.**—By J. A. Taplin, of Fishkill, N. Y. Patented originally, Dec. 30, 1841: I do not like to claim the making of the large wheel of a horse power in segments merely, but I claim such wheel and axle composed of a number of parts arranged and connected as described, so that the wheel can readily be taken apart and put together again, to facilitate the frequent removal of the horse-power from place to place to bring it near the work on which it is to be used.

I also claim connecting the segment of the rim of the horse-power by means of clamps constructed, as set forth.

#### FISH MANURE.

As there is so much interest in this subject at the present time, and so many are asking us for all the information we can furnish, we feel justified in giving space to a full report of a discussion on Fisheries Guano by the Society of Arts, in London, on the 21st of December last. We found the report in the *Mark Lane Express*, and reserved it for condensing, but after re-reading think it worth giving entire.

Mr. Horace Green read a paper on Pettitt's "Fisheries Guano," in which he said—Guano, it is generally understood, was introduced to the notice of Europeans, by Von Humboldt, in 1804. It was brought to England as an object of merchandize in 1839. It had been used in Peru for six hundred years and upwards, and the island depositaries had been for ages under the management of the state. Its early history is too well known, through the lectures and essays of Professors Johnston, Way, and others, to need repetition. The only points of the evidence of the earlier witness on this subject to which we need now refer is that, even in those days, the flocks of birds, being disturbed by the operations of the traders, had begun to desert the islands, and the annual new deposits were regularly swept off for the home consumption of Peru. With reference to the early price: in 1841, Mr. Johnston, to whose papers every person interested in the question naturally refers, gave the price of guano as £25 per ton in this country, and not more than £2 5s. to £3 10s. on the spot; and having given an analysis, and calculated the price at which the same amount of fertilizing matter might be added to the soil from the manufactories of this country (say £9 10s.) he deduced that the British farmer should not be called upon to pay more than £20 for his ton of Peruvian guano, and should certainly refuse to do so. Mr. Philip Pusey, then president of the Royal Agricultural Society, in a paper on the subject in the *Journal* of that body, also gives the same opinion, and without doubt the very rapid adjustment of the price to

the sum of £9 5s. per ton may be taken as a prudent acknowledgment by the Peruvian agents of the very forcible nature of the Professor's argument. It would appear that, until the opening of the trade in guano, the Peruvians had confined themselves mostly to the use of the new deposits, and had used up annually, or nearly so, the supply provided for them; because we have not received from Peru any guano as rich as new deposit would be, nor indeed as is imported from Bolivia and other *entrepôts* of very minor capabilities; and the earlier imports as being nearer the surface of the solidified deposits, were inferior to that which arrives at the present time. It is more than likely that solid masses, nearly in a virgin state, not having been cut into by the Peruvians, were attacked with pick and spade to load the earlier ships. As the work went on, the diggers arrived at harder strata, enriched at the cost of those above by the filtration of ages, and so consolidated as to require in some places the operation of blasting. Notwithstanding the conflict of opinions on this subject, it is generally believed that the zenith of supply from Peru is past. We are aware that there is an increasing demand, and yet there is a marked falling off in the import. We have seen the entire exhaustion of the Ichaboe islands in 1845, 1846, and 1847—a short space of three years—and we may therefore well turn attention to new sources of supply of this concentration of fertilizing matter, before considering of home-made aids or substitutes. Of the 129,000 tons imported in 1852, 97,484 were from Peru and Chili, and 6,213 from Bolivia, or, together, 103,697. The Bolivian guano is of excellent quality; it is, in fact, collected as it falls; there is not, therefore, the shadow of a probability of its being a material stop-gap should the Peruvian supplies run short. But for the other *dépôts* little can be said. In the previously named places no rain falls, but in most of the sources of the 26,000 tons unaccounted for, the virtue of the guano has been washed out by intense and long-continued tropical rains. Out of the many analyses of guanós, one or two may be presented to carry out the argument. We may avail ourselves with the greatest confidence of those furnished by Professor Way to the Royal Agricultural Society, and may safely trust to the accuracy of Johnston, Anderson, Teschemacher, and Nesbit. There appear to be Saldanha Bay guano, Patagonian, Australian, and East Indian, of which last fresh deposits have been recently brought to the notice of the public. The per-centages of ammonia are as follows, being the means of several experiments on each variety:

In Saldanha Bay.....	1.68 per cent.
In Patagonian.....	2.55 "
In Cape and Algoa Bay....	2.00 "
In the New Islands.....	1.96 "

But in phosphate of lime, which is the next most important element, these guanós are richer as they are poorer in ammonia. The mean amount of phosphate of lime is

In Saldanha Bay.....	55.30 per cent.
In Patagonian.....	44.60 "
In Cape, &c.....	20.00 "
In the New Islands.....	62.80 "

And this will be the case in all guanós which shall be found where the rain falls upon the deposits, which never occurs in Peru. Now, as respects the position such guanós are likely to take as a substitute, or side by side with the Peruvian, there is but little chance of their being much used until the extinction of the supplies of the latter, except for the purposes of adulteration. There may chance to be large imports, but it is questionable whether, if imported, they will enter into consumption throughout the country under their true colors as phosphatic manures, or the disguise of Peruvian guano. It is more than probable that many of the practical farmers who now lay out a little money annually in guano, will continue to be guided, as at present, by the smell of the article, which a mere trace of ammonia is sufficient

to provide for them; and they will possibly buy up the new islands of guano phosphate, if it may be so called, at a higher rate than they need pay for super-phosphate of lime manufactured at home from bones, coprolites, apatite, and phosphoric rocks. But the question arises whether or not large quantities of such manures can be brought and sold at a price which shall not exceed the home cost of super-phosphate of lime. This may be doubted, although Saldanha Bay guano has been sold at £4 10s., but not very extensively or direct, to consumers. There is a difference between the price first-hand from importer to dealer, and that from the dealer to the farmer. Still the first importer will never get more than 4d. or 1d. per lb. for his phosphate, at which price the English tradesman can manufacture it for his own use from the substances above named; and although some few ships might be found which would take in guano as ballast from the southern seas, &c., still it is hardly credible that the shipping interest would find it worth while to send vessels expressly on long voyages for an article which could not realize a higher price than that above mentioned. If this be true, it being also established by the laborers in the field of agricultural chemistry, that the wheat grower is to seek nitrogen in ammonical manures, which these new discoveries certainly are not, the conclusion only remains that the void in the supply of guano has yet to be filled up. Doubtless, the foregoing, among other considerations, led to the proposition which emanated from the Royal Agricultural Society of England to give one thousand pounds and the gold medal of the Society for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilizing properties to the Peruvian guano, and of which an unlimited supply can be furnished to the English farmer at a rate not exceeding £5 per ton. Great doubts have been expressed whether any person who had made such a discovery would be induced, for a premium of £1000, to guarantee the sale, in unlimited quantities, for £5 per ton, of an article equal in value to the Peruvian guano, which bears a market value of £9, and which, according to the Society's own scale, is worth intrinsically more money. As a matter of course the manure sold for £5 must be supposed to be made for less, and it is difficult to imagine that he who should for about £4 10s., become possessed of

388 lbs. of Ammonia, worth, at 6d. .... £9 14 0  
540 " Phosphate " 0 3d. .... 1 13 9  
78½ " Potass " 2 1d. .... 0 14 8

Or, altogether.....£12 2 5  
would dispose of it for £5.

It is now proposed to describe the fisheries guano of Mr. Pettitt, discarding, for the time being, the question of its superseding Peruvian. Mr. James Caird, well known as the Agricultural Commissioner of the *Times*, has forcibly remarked that the number of acres of wheat in England is five millions, and that is exactly the number of quarters of wheat and flour annually imported; and that, by the application of 2 cwt. of guano to each acre, the deficient quarter of produce might and ought to be raised. Were this advice acted on to a very moderate extent, there would be evidently required 500,000 more tons of fertilising matters annually—a quantity which would give a fair field for all the guano dealers, all the manure inventors, and all the sewerage purifiers in this country. It appears needful, in illustrating Mr. Pettitt's proposition, to consider the following points or queries:—

- 1st. Can the fish guano be made of use and value?
- 2nd. Can the raw material, fish, be obtained in sufficient quantities?
- 3rd. Can the process be carried out at such cost as to leave a profit?
- 4th. Will there be a sale for the article when made?

To the first query, supposing the science of agricultural chemistry, as at present established, to be sound, the following analyses furnish an answer:—

ANALYSIS I.  
By Professor J. Thomas Way, of the Royal Agricultural Society.  
Analysis of a sample of manure from Mr. Green, received March, 1853.

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	4.28
Oily matter.....	19.78
Other organic matter and salt of ammonia.....	62.14
Sand, &c.....	2.27
Bi-phosphate of lime, equal to 3.12 neutral phosphate.....	2.11
Neutral phosphate, insoluble in water....	0.61
Hydrated sulphate of lime.....	5.00
Alkaline salts and loss.....	3.81
	100.00

Nitrogen 9.14 per cent.—equal to ammonia 11.09.

ANALYSIS II.  
By Professor Way.  
Analysis of manure (No. 201) from Mr. Horace Green—received 29th March, 1853.

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	4.93
Oily matter.....	3.42
Other organic animal matter and salts of ammonia.....	84.94
Sand, &c.....	1.35
Phosphate of lime.....	0.39
Phosphate of potash and sodium, with a little chloride of sodium.....	3.67
Sulphate of potash and soda.....	1.30
	100.00

Nitrogen 13.82 per cent.—equal to ammonia 16.78.

Total quantity of phosphoric acid equal to phosphate of lime, 3.36 per cent.

ANALYSIS III.  
By Lewis Thompson, Esq. M. R. C. S., Consulting Chemist.

	Per cent.
Organic matters, containing 12.9 parts of ammonia, equal to 50.1 of Sulphate of ammonia.....	72.50
Inorganic matters, containing 23.2 parts of phosphate of lime and 2.2 of alkaline of salts.....	25.40
Moisture.....	2.10
	100.00

The alkaline salts contained some potash.

ANALYSIS IV.  
By J. C. Nesbit, Esq., Consulting Agricultural Chemist.

Analysis of sample of fish manure from Mr. Pettitt, 145 Upper Thames street.

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	3.68
Organic matter and salts of ammonia....	74.82
Silica.....	0.30
Phosphate of lime.....	15.84
Phosphoric acid, soluble, equal to 0.8 phosphate of lime.....	0.39
Alkaline salts and phosphate of lime....	4.97
	100.00

Nitrogen, 9.31 per cent.—equal to ammonia, 11.29.

Here are three specimens before the meeting. Their intrinsic value, according to the scale before alluded to, is as follows:—

Of No. 1.....	£9 12 9
Of No. 2.....	9 2 6
Of No. 3.....	9 7 7

or a mean of £9 7s. 7d. per ton, derived principally from ammonia, the mean yield of which, in the three specimens, is £6 11s. 4d. per ton.

The manufacture of this guano, on a large scale, will be carried on by a process of the following nature:—A given weight of fishy matter is placed in a large tank, and sulphuric acid of commerce added to the mass. This may be called the digestive process, for the action of the acid is so powerful as speedily to reduce the organic matter to a soft pulpy consistency, resembling in appearance the fecal matter of the birds. This pulpy mass being placed in a centrifugal drying machine, and the superabundant moisture forcibly driven off, the partially dry matter is now submitted to a heat not exceeding 212 deg. Fahrenheit, supplied by warm air or steam, and afterwards pulverised in a suitable manner. In this process, the oily matter of the fish separates itself, and swims upon the surface of the liquid, hence it can be easily separated, and forms an important item in the economy of the manufacture; since, taking all kinds of fishy matter, we obtain an average of 3 per cent. of oil, worth £25 per ton, or, as will appear hereafter, three-fourths of the whole expense of the raw material.

Another process might in some cases be adopted with advantage, especially with cartilaginous fish, such as skate and dog-fish, namely, by submitting a given weight at once to the drying process by warm air or steam heat, and then moistening with dilute sulphuric acid, which, in this case, acts simply as an antiseptic. But this process is rather more expensive, and is therefore only useful with cartilaginous matter, on which it is found, by experience, that acid hardly acts.

There is another form of fishery manure, and a most interesting one, reference being had to the manufacture in Ireland. It consists of a mixture of fish reduced to a pulp by acid, and dried by the admixture of peat charcoal. In this form all the nitrogenous liquids, spun out by the former process, are retained, and there is full half in bulk of a very pure form of carbon. "Powdered charcoal," says Liebig, "surpasses all other substances in the power which it possesses of condensing ammonia. Within its pores it absorbs 90 times its volume of ammoniacal gas, which may again be separated by simply moistening it with water. It is not only a slow and constant source of carbonic acid, but it is also a means whereby the necessary nitrogen is conveyed to the plants." Now, carbonic acid may be termed the breath of plants, and they inspire it as animals expire it. By the processes of decomposition and recombination, the carbon of charcoal arrives at the form of the fat of a prize beast; hence, in like manner as ammoniacal manures are suitable for wheat, the staff of man's life, so are manures like this, rich in carbon and phosphate of lime, the element of bone, the most valuable of stimulants for green crops, the staple food of our beasts. The simplicity of the preparation of this manure should enable it to be sold at a low cost; and the preparation of the charcoal makes another branch of industry which might receive fresh impulse from the carrying out of Mr. Pettitt's scheme.

(To be continued.)

#### THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.

THE demand for Hogs in western markets has increased during the past week, and an advance in price has been the result. In view of the high prices of provisions generally, we need not be surprised that pork should be affected. The prospect of a steady market encourages the dealers, and will prolong the packing season.

The receipts for the week ending January 31st, were 9993, according to the report in the *Cincinnati Gazette*; owing, however, to the increased activity in the market, the report is not quite full to date.

The following extracts from Western journals will furnish some particulars:

Hogs.—The killing season is almost over. The number packed here will not range much from our former estimates, viz.: 124,000 to 130,000.—*Madison Courier*.

The Lafayette (La.) *Journal* gives the number packed at that point at 21,000.

Hogs.—We notice but few drovers in our streets, and infer that hogs are not arriving so abundantly as in the previous week. This may

be attributed, however, to the condition of the roads and the severity of the weather. Prices continue firm at last week's quotations, \$3 50 and \$3 60 for No. 1.—*Hannibal Courier*, 19th.

Hogs.—The market during the past week has been quite active. About 2000 head have been received up to this date, nearly all of which have come in the week past. Prices now range from \$2 to \$3 75 per hundred. On Wednesday last, good lots were sold as high as \$4 per hundred, since then the market has declined to the present figures, in consequence of the unfavorable news from Cincinnati, Louisville, and other markets.—*Rock Island Republican*, 18th.

ALTON, (Ill.) January 25th.—Hogs have advanced 15¢ per hundred, and packers are eager to purchase.

Hogs.—\$4 to packers. Slaughtering establishments pay from 10 to 15c. per hundred prem. The number packed, up to date, amounts to about 20,000; average price paid by packers, \$3 80. We notice a better feeling to-day—demand active and increasing. No sales of Pork, Cut Meats, or Lard.—*Courier*.

The latest reports from Cincinnati up to the 1st inst., report that hogs have advanced materially; the demand being in advance of the supply, contracts have been made for future delivery. The *Gazette* quotes \$5 to \$5 25 per hundred pounds, as the range the latter figure has been demanded for good lots.

On the whole there has been a considerable falling off this year in the supply in Western Markets.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fluctuated somewhat the past week, but at the close of it, although there was some rise after the news telegraphed from the Arabia at Halifax, it settled at 12½ cts. per barrel below the previous week's sales. Nearly all kinds of grain followed the same course. Flour and Grain we believe, have not been so high as now but twice before, during this century. This was in 1816, when the late frosts and cold summer proved so disastrous to grain crops, and again in 1836, for similar reasons, and the additional one of thousands of farmers then neglecting the cultivation of the earth, and turning speculators. We imported grain that year and the following extensively. It is the high price abroad now that has raised the price so high here. The West is overflowing with wheat and corn, and as soon as navigation opens, the price must recede some.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Feb. 4, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carters, \$3 bbl., \$3 25; Mercers, \$3 25; Juneas, \$2 75; Western Reds, \$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, \$3 75; Cabbages, \$1 00, \$5 25; red do., \$3; German Greens, \$2 50; Onions white, \$1 bbl., \$1 50; yellow, \$1 75; red, \$1 50; Parsneps \$1 bbl., \$2 25; Carrots, \$1 50; Beets, \$1 25; Turnips Ruta Baga, \$1 bbl., \$1 75; white do., \$1 50; Yellow Stone, \$1 50; Spinach, \$1 bbl., \$2 25; Celery, \$1 doz. bunches, \$7 50; Parsley, \$1 doz. bunches, \$7 50; Leeks, \$1 doz. bunches, \$2 50.

FRUITS.—Apples, R. I. Greenings, \$3 bbl., \$3 25; Roxbury Russets, \$2 75; Pennocks, \$2 50; Spitzenburgs, \$2 50; Vanderzere, \$2 50; Swaar, \$2 50; Seek-no-further, \$2 50; Golden Wonder, \$2 37½; Baldwins, \$2 75; Cranberries, \$1 bbl., \$6 50; Hickory nuts, \$2 bush, \$2; Chestnuts, \$1 bush, \$2.

Until a change takes place in the weather, which will afford the gardener an opportunity to penetrate the soil, vegetables cannot vary much in price. Spinach is now scarce, as it is impossible to bring it to market, and parsneps for a similar reason are limited in supply; this will account for the increased price which they bring. Onions, unless of prime quality, are not in demand, and inferior lots sell cheap. The samples of white onions at this season are poor, as this sort does not keep well; the yellow variety is

better, but Red Onions are most in demand. Potatoes do not vary in price, every housekeeper knows the retail price of them, and every individual at all interested in house-keeping is also informed on this point; in fact, the prices of produce is the current topic of conversation. The reports of family marketing are at this time almost superfluous. Those who are partial to cabbage may still indulge in vegetables, as the supply of that staple article continues steady.

APPLES continue to command high prices when of good quality. The varieties now in market are not numerous; Baldwins are scarce, and Newtown Pippins are no longer thought of. Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Russets are the standard sorts now on hand. Cranberries have been in demand for the last few days; there is a great difference in the quality of the samples. All may be disposed of however; no matter how imperfect, they are used up to advantage.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

February 6, 1854.

THE most interesting feature in the market to-day was the decided superiority of the bulk of the Cattle offered. Several lots of improved stock were sold at fair prices, though some very extra animals had not found purchasers at the sums demanded. On the whole, the market was very little different from that of last week, and the average rates not altered. Better cattle however may have been sold to-day at no higher prices than were then obtained for those which were not as choice. The number of cattle in the yards to-day slightly exceeded that of last week, and new arrivals continued to increase the report up till one o'clock.

A very fine steer, fed by ASA H. STEVENS, Steuben Co., N. Y., was much admired. He is a Red Devon, rising five years old. His live weight was estimated at upwards of 2500 pounds, and the price asked \$300, he will doubtless be sold for less money.

Colonel Mills, Livingston Co., N. Y., had a pair of thorough bred Durham steers, one of which was a very heavy animal as may be supposed from the price asked, \$400. They were obtained by him from Kentucky when two years old. In addition to these, there were several lots of extra cattle, and few inferior ones on hand. The average prices were consequently confined within a narrow range.

The following are the numbers for the week ending Feb. 6, at the

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 2,437	2,376
Cows, 25	
Sheep, 1,238	
Veals, 260	
Swine, 113	

The prices are quoted as follows:

Lowest price, 8½c.  
Middling beef, 9c.  
Superior, 9½c.  
Best, 10c.

This of course does not extend to the few choice steers mentioned above.

The numbers reported were forwarded by the following routes.

Harlem railroad, beeves, 229; cows, 25; sheep, 1008; calves, 260.

Hudson River railroad, beeves, 800, swine, 113.

Erie railroad, beeves, 900; sheep, 230; these were from Kentucky, and were very superior. They sold, we are informed by Mr. A. M. ALLERTON, at from \$8 to \$10 per head, by the lot.

New-York State cattle, forwarded by cars, 736; on foot, 93 from Pennsylvania, on foot, 313

From Ohio, by cars, 686.

From Kentucky, by cars, 146.

From Virginia, on foot, 148.

The cattle received at the other market places, are as follows:

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 300	30
Cows and Calves, 30	6
Sheep, 4,000	1,200
Veals, 20	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 286	
Cows, 85	
Sheep, 4,263	1,400

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Cows, 50	
Beeves, 170	

The prices of beef quoted at Chamberlin's are from 7½ to 9½.

SHEEP.—The sales of sheep have been dull during the past week, and the market overstocked at present, without any prospect of a change. There were some choice South-

downs offered at Browning's, from Berkshire county, Pa., owned by James B-eld. Prices had fallen here during the week, and sales reported dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports prices of sheep at \$2 50, \$4 50, \$7 50 @ \$10.

There was a large stock on hand at his stables.

JOHN MORTIMORE furnishes the following notes of his sales for the week:

Sheep.	Average per head.	Per pound.
123	\$4 12½	9½c.
194	4 25	10c.
116	4 00	9½c.
180	4 50	9c.
108	5 12½	10c.
180	5 37½	10c.
180	3 25	8½c.
100	6 25	10c.
30	5 50	10c.

The slow demand he attributes to the over supply and abundance of poultry and other meats in market.

Mutton by the carcass in Washington market is from 5½ to 8½c. per pound.

WM. DEHEART reports the following sales of sheep: 80 @ \$3 37½; 47 @ \$7 50; 68 @ \$4 25; 46 @ \$4; 9 @ \$5 50; 5 @ \$4 75; 26 @ \$2 87½; these were coarse, thin, Ohio sheep.

VEALS.—There is no variation in the price of veals; few are offered and these average from 5 to 7c.

SWINE.—There is a tendency to advance, and prices are quoted a little higher at the Washington Yards, 5½ @ 5½ has been obtained, and carcasses are sold in Washington market in lots from 6½ to 7c.

HORSE MARKET.—This market is still inactive, a few sales are made during the week, but not of sufficient importance to demand special notice.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.  
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... \$ 100 lbs. 5 81½ @ —  
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... — 27 @ —

Beeswax.  
American Yellow..... \$ lb. — 67 @ 28

Bristles.  
American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ — 45

Coal.  
Liverpool Orrel..... \$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 14 —  
Scotch..... — @ —  
Sidney..... 7 75 @ 50  
Pictou..... 8 50 @ —  
Anthracite..... \$ 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —

Cotton.  
Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports.  
Inferior..... @ @ @  
Low to good ord..... 7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½  
Low to good mid..... 9½ @ 10½ 10½ @ 11½ 11½ @ 12½  
Mid. fair to fair..... 10 @ 11 11½ @ 12½ 12½ @ 13½  
Fully fr. to good fr..... 11½ @ 12½ 12½ @ 13½ 13½ @ 14½  
Good and fine..... @ @ @

Cotton Bagging.  
Gunny Cloth..... \$ yard, — 10½ @ 10½  
American Kentucky..... — @ —  
Dundee..... — @ —

Cordage.  
Bale Rope..... \$ lb. — 7 @ — 10  
Boit Rope..... — @ — 14½

Corks.  
Velvet, Quarts..... \$ gro. — 35 @ — 45  
Velvet, Fints..... — 20 @ — 28  
Phials..... — 4 @ — 12

Feathers.  
Live Geese, prime..... \$ lb. — 45 @ — 47

Flax.  
Jersey..... \$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.  
Sour..... \$ bbl. 6 25 @ 6 62½  
Superfine No. 2..... 8 50 @ 8 75  
State, common brands..... 9 — @ 9 93½  
State, straight brand..... 9 06½ @ 9 12½  
State, favorite brands..... 9 12½ @ —  
Western, mixed do..... 9 06½ @ 9 12½  
Michigan and Indiana, straight do..... 9 12½ @ 9 25  
Michigan, fancy brands..... 9 18½ @ 9 37½  
Ohio, common to good brands..... 9 — @ 9 25  
Ohio, round hoop, common..... 9 06½ @ 9 12½  
Ohio, fancy brands..... 9 25 @ 9 37½  
Ohio, extra brands..... 9 50 @ 10 50  
Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 9 — @ 10 25  
Genesee, fancy brands..... 9 37½ @ 9 50  
Genesee, extra brands..... 9 75 @ 11 50  
Canada, (in bond)..... 8 75 @ 8 87½  
Brandywine..... 9 12½ @ 9 25  
Georgetown..... 9 12½ @ 9 25  
Petersburgh City..... 9 12½ @ 9 25  
Richmond Country..... 9 — @ 9 12½  
Alexandria..... 9 — @ 9 12½  
Baltimore, Howard Street..... 9 — @ 9 12½  
Rye Flour..... 6 — @ 6 12½  
Corn Meal, Jersey..... — @ — 4 12½  
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 50 @ —  
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... \$ punch. 21 @ —

Grain.  
Wheat, White Genesee..... \$ bush. 2 25 @ 2 50  
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 2 — @ 2 15  
Wheat, Southern, White..... 2 25 @ 2 40  
Wheat, Ohio, White..... 2 20 @ 2 35  
Wheat, Michigan, White..... 2 30 @ 2 45  
Wheat, Mixed Western..... 2 15 @ 2 20

Wheat, Western Red	2 12	@ 2 17
Rye, Northern	1 23	@ —
Corn, Unsound	1 10	@ 79
Corn, Round Yellow	97	@ 98
Corn, Round White	95	@ 96
Corn, Southern White	96	@ 97
Corn, Southern Yellow	96	@ 97
Corn, Southern Mixed	95	@ 96
Corn, Western Mixed	97	@ 98
Corn, Western Yellow	—	@ —
Barley	95	@ 1 05
Oats, River and Canal	57	@ 58
Oats, New-Jersey	54	@ 56
Oats, Western	58	@ 60
Oats, Penna.	56	@ 58
Oats, Southern	50	@ 54
Peas, Black-eyed	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada	1 18½	@ —
Beans, White	1 50	@ 1 62½

**Hay, for shipping:**

North River, in bales. . . . . 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90

**Hops.**

1853 . . . . . 1 lb. — 43 @ — 45  
1852 . . . . . 38 @ — 40

**Hair.**

Rio Grande, Mixed . . . . . 1 lb. — 20 @ — 22  
Buenos Ayres, Mixed . . . . . 19 @ — 21

**Hemp.**

Russia, clean . . . . . 1 ton 285 @ — 320 —  
Russia, Outshot . . . . . — @ — —  
Manilla . . . . . 1 lb. — 10½ @ — —  
Sisal . . . . . 10 @ — —  
Sunn . . . . . 6 @ — —  
Italian . . . . . 1 ton 240 @ — 182 50  
Jute . . . . . 182 50 @ — 185  
American, Dew-rotted . . . . . 170 @ — 175 50  
American, do., Dressed . . . . . 180 @ — 220  
American, Water-rotted . . . . . — @ — —

**Lime.**

Rockland, Common . . . . . 1 bbl. — @ 1 —

**Lumber.**

Timber, White Pine . . . . . 1 cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22  
Timber, Oak . . . . . 25 @ — 30  
Timber, Grand Island, W. O. . . . . 35 @ — 38  
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine . . . . . (by cargo) — 18 @ — 22

**YARD SELLING PRICES**

Timber, Oak Scantling . . . . . 1 M. ft. 30 @ — 40 —  
Timber, or Beams, Eastern . . . . . 17 50 @ — 18 75  
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked . . . . . — @ — 35  
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked . . . . . 20 @ — 25  
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear . . . . . 37 50 @ — 40  
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual. . . . . 30 @ — 35  
Boards, North River, Box . . . . . 16 @ — 17  
Boards, Albany Pine . . . . . 16 @ — 22  
Boards, City Worked . . . . . 22 @ — 24  
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling . . . . . 25 @ — —  
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring . . . . . 26 @ — 32  
Plank, Albany Pine . . . . . 26 @ — 32  
Plank, City Worked . . . . . 26 @ — 32  
Plank, Albany Spruce . . . . . 18 @ — 20  
Plank, Spruce, City Worked . . . . . 22 @ — 24  
Shingles, Pine, sawed . . . . . 2 bunch, 2 25 @ — 2 50  
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved . . . . . 2 75 @ — 3  
Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual. . . . . 22 @ — 28  
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality . . . . . 22 @ — 25  
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st quality . . . . . 19 @ — 21  
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality . . . . . 17 @ — 18  
Shingles, Company, 3 ft. . . . . 32 @ — —  
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft. . . . . 16 @ — 22  
Shingles, Cypress, 5 ft. . . . . 65 @ — —  
Staves, White Oak, Pipe . . . . . 52 @ — —  
Staves, White Oak, Bbl. . . . . 40 @ — —  
Staves, White Oak, Hhd. . . . . 35 @ — 35  
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd. . . . . 60 @ — —  
Heading, White Oak . . . . . 60 @ — —

**Molasses.**

New-Orleans . . . . . 1 gal. — 28 @ — —  
Porto Rico . . . . . 23 @ — 37  
Cuba Muscovado . . . . . 23 @ — 26  
Trinidad Cuba . . . . . 23 @ — 26  
Cardenas, &c. . . . . 22½ @ — 24

**Nails.**

Cut, 4d @ 60d . . . . . 1 lb. — 4½ @ — 5  
Wrought, 6d @ 20d . . . . . — @ — —

**Naval Stores.**

Turpentine, Soft, North County, 280 lb. . . . . — @ 5 —  
Turpentine, Wilmington . . . . . — @ 4 87½  
Tar . . . . . 3 bbl. 3 @ — 3 50  
Pitch, City . . . . . 2 75 @ — —  
Resin, Common, (delivered) . . . . . 1 75 @ — 1 87½  
Resin, White . . . . . 280 lb. 2 50 @ — 4 75  
Spirits Turpentine . . . . . 1 gal. — 66 @ — 68

**Oil Cakes.**

Thin Oblong, City . . . . . 1 ton. — @ — —  
Thick, Round, Country . . . . . — @ 28 —  
Thin Oblong Country . . . . . — @ 33 —

**Provisions.**

Beef, Mess, Country . . . . . 1 bbl. 8 25 @ — 11 —  
Beef, Prime, Country . . . . . 5 50 @ — 5 75  
Beef, Mess, City . . . . . 13 @ — 13 —  
Beef, Mess, extra . . . . . 15 50 @ — 16 50  
Beef, Prime, City . . . . . 6 25 @ — 6 37½  
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon. . . . . — @ 13 50  
Beef, Prime, Mess . . . . . 18 50 @ — 23 —  
Pork, Mess, Western . . . . . 15 12½ @ — 16 —  
Pork, Prime, Western . . . . . 13 50 @ — —  
Pork, Prime, Mess . . . . . 14 88 @ — 15 —  
Pork, Clear, Western . . . . . — @ 16 50  
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels . . . . . 1 lb. — 10½ @ — —  
Hams, Pickled . . . . . 8½ @ — 9 —  
Hams, Dry Salted . . . . . — @ 8 —  
Shoulders, Pickled . . . . . 6½ @ — —  
Shoulders, Dry Salted . . . . . — @ 6 —  
Beef Hams, in Pickle . . . . . 12 50 @ — 15 —  
Beef, Smoked . . . . . 9 @ — 9½  
Butter, Orange County . . . . . 23 @ — 25  
Butter, Ohio . . . . . 12 @ — 14  
Butter, New-York State Dairies . . . . . 17 @ — 22  
Butter, Canada . . . . . 12 @ — 15

Butter, other Foreign, (in bond) . . . . . — @ — —  
Cheese, fair to prime . . . . . 10 @ — 12

**Plaster Paris.**

Blue Nova Scotia . . . . . 1 ton, 3 50 @ — 3 75  
White Nova Scotia . . . . . 3 50 @ — 3 62½

**Salt.**

Turks Island . . . . . 1 bush. — @ — 48  
St. Martin's . . . . . — @ — —  
Liverpool, Ground . . . . . 1 sack, 1 10 @ — 1 12½  
Liverpool, Fine . . . . . 1 45 @ — 1 50  
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's . . . . . 1 72½ @ — 1 75

**Saltpetre.**

Refined . . . . . 6½ @ — 8  
Crude, East India . . . . . 7 @ — 7½  
Nitrate Soda . . . . . 5 @ — 5½

**Seeds.**

Clover . . . . . 1 lb. — 10 @ — 11½  
Timothy, Mowed . . . . . tce. 14 @ — 17 —  
Timothy, Reaped . . . . . 17 @ — 20 —  
Flax, American, Rough . . . . . 1 bush. — @ — —  
Linseed, Calcutta . . . . . — @ — —

**Sugar.**

St. Croix . . . . . 1 lb. — @ — —  
New-Orleans . . . . . 4 @ — 6½  
Cuba Muscovado . . . . . 4½ @ — 6  
Porto Rico . . . . . 4½ @ — 6½  
Havana, White . . . . . 7½ @ — 8  
Havana, Brown and Yellow . . . . . 5 @ — 7½  
Manilla . . . . . 5½ @ — 7  
Brazil White . . . . . 6½ @ — 7  
Brazil, Brown . . . . . 5 @ — —  
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf . . . . . 9½ @ — —  
do. do. Crushed . . . . . 9½ @ — —  
do. do. Ground . . . . . 9½ @ — —  
do. (A) Crushed . . . . . 9 @ — —  
do. 2d quality, Crushed . . . . . none

**Tobacco.**

Virginia . . . . . 1 lb. — 5½ @ — 9½  
Kentucky . . . . . 6½ @ — 11  
Maryland . . . . . 12 @ — 18  
St. Domingo . . . . . 12 @ — 18  
Cuba . . . . . 18½ @ — 23½  
Yara . . . . . 40 @ — 45  
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers . . . . . 25 @ — 1 —  
Florida Wrappers . . . . . 15 @ — 60  
Connecticut Seed Leaf . . . . . 6 @ — 20  
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf . . . . . 5½ @ — 15

**Tallow.**

American, Prime . . . . . 1 lb. — 11½ @ — 12

**Wool.**

American, Saxony Fleeced . . . . . 1 lb. — 50 @ — 55  
American, Full-blood Merino . . . . . 46 @ — 48  
American ½ and ¾ Merino . . . . . 42 @ — 45  
American, Native and ¾ Merino . . . . . 38 @ — 40  
Extra, Pulled . . . . . 46 @ — 48  
Superfine, Pulled . . . . . 42 @ — 44  
No. 1, Pulled . . . . . 38 @ — 40

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Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

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**THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER THEIR** Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 22-3mos 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

**GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.**—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

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**HOUSE WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMILY.**—ONE A few miles from the city, and of easy access daily, would be preferred. A plot of ground attached would be desirable. Possession wanted immediately, or at any time before the 1st of May. A good tenant, and perhaps a future purchaser, may be heard of by addressing or calling upon J., at office of this paper.

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**HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS;** Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [21st] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

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**SHEPHERD DOGS.**—WANTED ONE OF THE ABOVE Dogs of the Scotch Collie breed. He should be under one year old, and partially trained. Name lowest price at once, which must be moderate. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

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**FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN BULL AND SUFFOLK PIGS.** I have for sale three one-year-old Bulls, got by my imported bull Vene Tempest. Colors, red and roan. Also a few choice pairs of Suffolk Pigs, bred from my imported stock. Auburn, Jan. 20, 1854. [20-22] J. M. SHERWOOD.

**SHORT-HORNS.**—I have on hand and for sale two good thorough-bred Short-Horn Bull Calves. JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett.

**PURE BREED SUFFOLK SWINE, OF ALL AGES, AND** Fancy Fowls, for sale constantly. GEO. H. KITTREDGE, 277 West Sixteenth St.

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**AN EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL GARDENER, WHO** who understands laying out grounds, and the culture of Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, and Grape Vines. Apply to JAS. FRENCH, 41 Exchange Place, N.Y.

**MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE AND** Retail—cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 81 Fulton street, New-York. A very large assortment of all qualities and sizes; also a splendid assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. Also India rubber clothing and furnishing goods. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. VANDERBILT, 81 Fulton street.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—THE FARM LATELY OWNED AND occupied by Richard Dey, deceased, situated on the eastern bank of Seneca Lake, in the township of Fayette, county of Seneca, and State of New-York. It contains about 158 acres of very fertile and finely situated land, not an inch of which but what is capable of tillage. It slopes gently to the lake, and is in full sight of and only seven miles from the beautiful town of Geneva. Adjoining is the premium farm of Andrew Foster, Esq. Fifty acres are in wood, eight acres are in orchard of superior quality, and the balance in pasture and grain. The buildings consist of a plain farm house in good repair, and also good barns, sheds, workshops, carriage-house, chicken-houses, and granary. There is a good well of water and a running spring.

This farm is offered low to close an estate. The price, \$50 per acre, and the terms of payment can be made to suit almost any purchaser. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

**SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-** Pootras and Malay fowl, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

**SHANGHAI SHEEP.**—FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE flock of 40 Sheep of the Shanghai in China breed. Their wool is of superior quality, and their increase extraordinary, as they have lambs spring and fall, and never less than two each time, and sometimes four; and the increase within four years has been from three to over sixty. A large portion of them are ewes, and several fall lambs. They will be sold cheap if all are taken and delivery early. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, 75 South street, N.Y.

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**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT 66** to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

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**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-** chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

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**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.**

**CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.**—A newly patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

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**CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS,** Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

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Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Filkingtons, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

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**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MA-** nure.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street, 1-31

**NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.**—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements of all kinds; Field and Garden Seeds. In great variety; No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Bone-dust, Plaster of Paris, Pondrette, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.)

189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

1-4

## HORSE MARKETS.

**A** MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

**B**ULL'S HEAD STABLE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, Twenty-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34 A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

**F**AGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdalla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

## HAIR RESTORERS, &amp;c.

**B**ARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

## HORTICULTURAL.

**W**ACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES, NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & McAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Fir, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c.; an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

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